

BESERVE STOPACE

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Princeton, N. J.









MISSIONARY HERALD,

CONTAINING

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

WITH A VIEW OF

OTHER BENEVOLENT OPERATIONS.

FOR THE YEAR 1855.

VOL. LI.

BOSTON:

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 42 CONGRESS STREET. 1855.



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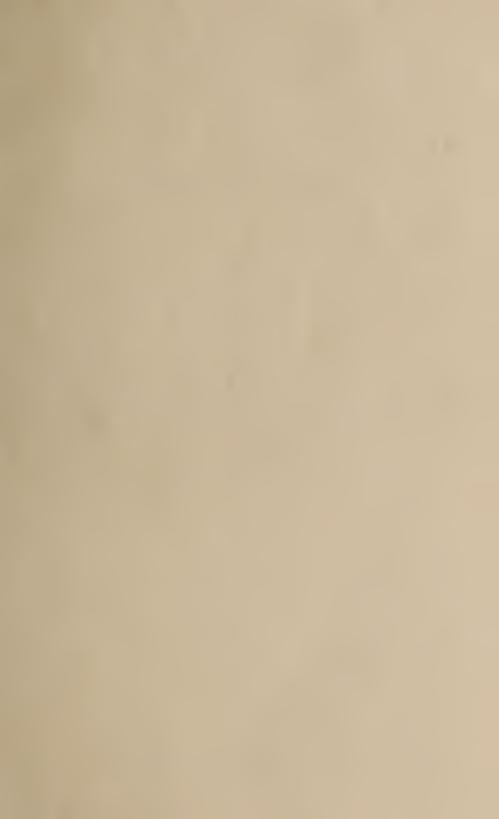
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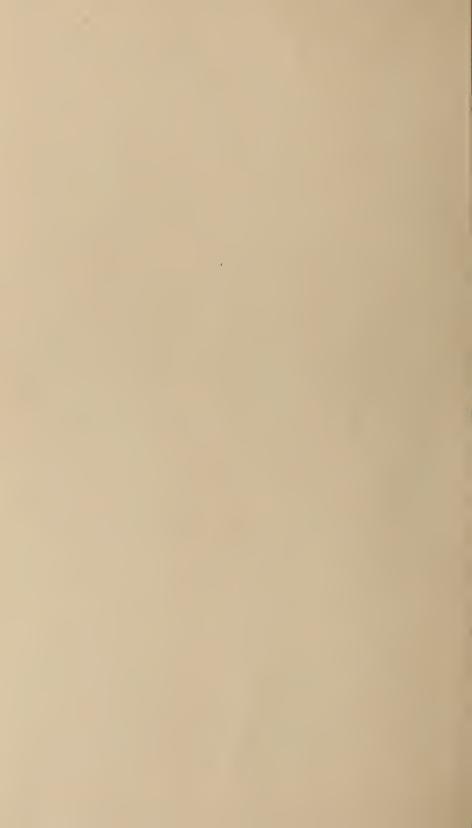
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MISSIONARY HERALD.

Vol. LI.

DECEMBER, 1855. No. 12.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Sandwich Eslands.

LETTER FROM MR. COAN, JULY 31, 1855.

The Ministry prized at Kau.

THE history of this station, on the southern end of Hawaii, must be familiar to the readers of the Herald. The death of Mr. Kinney, after having labored there for six years, was mentioned in the number for December, 1854. A letter of Mr. Paris, published in the number for August, 1855, brought the necessities of the bereaved flock distinctly before us. Hence it will be gratifying to all, doubtless, to know that the vacancy has been filled, Mr. Shipman having gone thither at the request of the brethren at the Islands, instead of proceeding to Micronesia, which was his original destination. This letter describes his introduction to the people of Kau as their pastor; and it also states some other facts which will deepen the interest of the American churches in this remote station. Mr. Coan left Oahu on the 11th of June, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Shipman, Mrs. Kinney and others. The arrival of the party at Kau, and the most important events which followed, are mentioned in the subjoined extract:

After a nine days' rocking and tossing in our sea-cradle, we were landed on the most southern cape of Hawaii, twenty miles from Waiohinu. This is a thirsty and sterile spot, inhabited only by three or four families of fishermen; but we had no sooner trod the shore, than we were met by numbers of people from the inland villages, with horses, pack-bullocks,

cavalcade started about two o'clock in the afternoon, and reached a comfortable native village at dark. Here we spent the night, and were most hospitably en-tertained by the people. Three fat turkeys, with kalo and potatoes, were cooked, on which we all supped heartily. In the morning I preached to about one hundred people in a stone meeting-house near by. This was Saturday, and we all reached Waiohinu about ten o'clock in the morning. Here we remained ten days, during which time we were all busily engaged in labors, both secular and spiritual.

The natives welcomed their new teachers joyfully; and with the deso-late widow they wept tenderly at the memory of the departed. Organizing themselves into companies, they brought up Mr. Shipman's furniture from the vessel, and took down Mrs. Kinney's to go to Oahu, without charge. With a noble cheerfulness, such as would do honor to the most civilized Christians, they put their horses, their donkeys, their bullocks, their hands and their shoulders to the work.

We spent two Sabbaths in Kau. On the first of these Sabbaths, Mr. and Mrs. Shipman were introduced to the church and congregation, he giving them an appropriate address. This was followed by counsels and a charge, when all the church officers came forward, and gave and received, with mutual pledges, the right hand of fellowship. The whole &c., to help us up to the station. The scene was solemn, tender and impres-

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sive. The following week was spent in recent developments at this point, to anticipate a great variety of labors. Out-stations were visited for preaching; meetings for church discipline, for inquirers, for eonsultation, prayer, &c., were held; and preparations were made to celebrate the Lord's supper on the following Sabbath. Mrs. Kinney, with all her cares, met the females, and was in almost daily consultation with the dear people with whom she had so patiently labored for seven years. Sabbath came, and a large congregation assembled from all parts of A few, who had long been candidates, were received to the church, and the Lord's supper was administered.

By previous arrangement, a contribution was taken up, amounting to one hundred and sixty dollars. This the people designed as a donation and a last token of love to Mrs. Kinney and her fatherless children. The church officers requested my opinion on the appropriation, stating that they felt indebted to the deceased pastor; that they had reserved this gift, hoping for his return from California; that God had taken him from them; but, as they still cherished his memory, as they were indebted for his labors, as they loved the desolate widow and the bereaved children, and as they had consecrated this offering to them, they wished it thus appropriated. They were assured that their desires and decision were not only right, but highly commendable, and that the value of the donation was greatly enhanced by the oecasion, the manner in which and the feelings with which it was given. ter the collection was taken, and its amount announced to the congregation, a vote was taken as to its appropriation, when the whole assembly unanimously confirmed the decision of the church session, and the money was passed over to Mrs. Kinney.

"On the next day," Mr. Coan says, "bidding adieu to brother and sister Shipman, the rest of our party, nine in number, set out for Hilo, where we arrived on the 5th of July."

Amor.

LETTER FROM MR. DOTY, JUNE 25, 1855.

THE brothren at Amoy are still permitted to report favorably in respect to their work. The Lord has been pleased to vouchsafe his presence to them in a very remarkable manner. Other missionarics at Amoy are participating in the Lord, the Tempter has gained an advanblessing; and we are fairly authorized, by the tage, and we have to mourn their fall.

a more rapid spread of light and truth among the Chinese, than we should have dared to expect a short time since.

A Blessing that burdens.

The opening paragraphs of this letter have a significance that is very unusual. They are as follows:

The promise is, "I will open the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Have any of the missions of the Board ever complained that they were overwhelmed with so great a favor? For many past months such has been our ease, to so great a degree as to cause our hearts to be burdened. Not that we have not room enough in them, small as they are; for we cannot but desire, pray and labor that the blessing may be increased a thousand fold. Not that there is not room enough in our church; for we would rejoice to welcome hundreds and thousands of souls fleeing from the wrath to come. Nor is it, as regards the perishing need of this people, that there is not room enough for a manifold greater blessing; for, alas! the dense mass around us are as ignorant of God, and as far from him, and as perfect slaves of sin and Satan, as ever.

Still we are straitened. Our hands are too feeble, our strength too weak, our time too limited, as we are situated, to eare for and gather in the precious fruit of the blessing which the Lord has poured out upon us. What the harvest might have been, had there been laborers according to our need, we cannot tell. We have seen and tasted the grace of God, and been made glad. Still we are constrained to indulge the humbling and sorrowful feeling that, had there been teachers and preachers adequate in some small degree to the necessity of the ease, we might have witnessed much greater things than we have seen. We fear there has been a perishing of the harvest, because the laborers were so few. Some awakened souls have again gone to sleep in sin. Some, who began to feel after God, have ceased to stretch forth their hands. Some, who seemed almost clean escaped, have again been ensnared by Satan. Some, who appeared almost to enter the narrow gate, have ceased to strive. And over some, who were running well in the way of the

Routine of Labor.

The Sabbath congregation in the mission church, Mr. Doty says, will probably average two hundred and fifty; the chapel connected with the dwelling of Mr. Talmage has an audience, each Lord's day, varying from sixty to one hundred. Nearly one-third of those who assemble in both places, are women. The school consists at present of twenty-one boys and eight girls as regular pupils, most of whom have been baptized. Mr. Talmage devotes special care to this little nursery of the church; and to this end it has been removed to his house.

The subjoined extract will give the reader some idea of the heavy responsibility which our brethren have been obliged to bear within the last few months.

Meeting with inquirers and candidates has been our most solemn work and most pressing duty. For about one year and a half, each Friday has been devoted to more direct and personal contact with souls, as regards their individual experience. The interview has seldom occupied less than three hours; often it has been four, and even more. Yet we have not seen the time when we could say, "We have got through this work of personal examination and instruction." Here we have been oppressed with the burdened feeling, "The blessing is greater than there is room to receive it." It is here that we have been constrained to groan, on account of our utter inability to give that time and strength, which the importance of the work demanded. Could we have devoted unitedly our whole time and energy to only this one part of our various duties and labors, we could have been wholly and profitably occupied. Inquirers, usually to the number of twenty, thirty, forty, or more have assembled on these occasions. Of such a number it is utterly impossible, at any one meeting, to speak personally with more than a small minority, so as to find out their individual circumstances, and instruct them accordingly. Again and again have the great majority had to go away, saddened with disappointment, to come again and again.

Our treating with persons just emerging from the darkness of heathenism, as to their souls' condition, and their right to church fellowship, is a different thing from what pastors and church officers do with those who have been born, and have ever lived, in the full blaze of gospel light. This deep soul-darkness can be removed only by much watchful care timid must be strengthened and encouraged. Those who seem to be indulging a hope of salvation on insufficient ground, must have their danger pointed out. There may be those, heartily sincere and earnest, who, in their imperfect conceptions of the spirituality of the religion of Jesus, place too great a reliance upon the ordinances of the gospel. Others, again, may have advanced no further than to a mental conviction of the truth of the gospel, with little sense of sin or need of a spiritual work in the heart.

Accessions to the Church.

Since the letter of Mr. Talmage, dated August, 1854, which will be found in the Herald for February, 1855, twenty-eight persons have been received into Christian fellowship at Amoy. In respect to those previously admitted, Mr. Doty says, "We continue to enjoy much comfort and assistance." "A disposition to be useful, and a readiness to put forth personal effort, prevail." Among those who have been received into the church within the past year, there are a few who may become efficient helpers in the missionary

Mr. Doty makes the following statement in reregard to Chiòh-be, a place which is destined to become familiar to the friends of missions.

The work at Chioh-bé continues to afford us much encouragement, while it also is a source of increased care and labor. Of the fruits, seven males were admitted to baptism and the ordinance of the Lord's supper, administered for the first time in that place January 7, 1855. At our second communion season, March 4, seven more were received to church-fellowship. Of these, one was a widow aged sixty-five years. By her marriage, and by the marriage of her only daughter, she is connected with Mandarin families of considerable note. Her attention was first arrested by a visit from one of our Amoy female members, the first woman baptized here, and, so far as we know, the first Chinese female publicly baptized in China. Amoy woman induced the Chioh-be one to come to the chapel and hear the gospel. Her attention was awakened, and she became at once a constant and earnest hearer. Soon she was not content to hear alone, but used her influence to induce others to join her in hearing the Word. She has encountered much opposition, especially from her daughter, who, priding herself on her high family connection, regarded her mother's change and diligent instruction. The weak and of religious views as a degradation. But

there has been no hesitation on the part | such entreaties? of the mother. She seems to possess an unusual degree of mental strength and independence, and throws all her influence on the side of Christ and the gospel. Chiefly through her efforts and example, there are quite a number of females who have become regular hearers of the gospel, some of whom are professed (if not hopeful) inquirers. At our last communion in May we did not receive any accession to our number of disciples. This was not, however, because there were no hopeful candidates, but chiefly for want of time for a full and thorough examination. There are still a number concerning whom we have much encouragement. Some of these, it is probable, will be soon received.

The joy of our brethren, however, has been mingled at times with feelings of an opposite character. Three of their Amoy members have incurred the discipline of the church, one in its extremest form; and a native assistant, in addition, has been displaced for a time from his office as a helper. But in all this they can feel that no strange thing has happened unto them.

Appeal for Missionaries.

It will be inferred from the foregoing statements that there is need of additional laborers in the field which is occupied by this mission. 'The subjoined appeal is certainly deserving of the thoughtful consideration of those who are particularly addressed.

The town of Chiòh-bé and its immediate environs doubtless contains greater number of souls than are in all the Sandwich Islands, according to the highest recent estimates. Are we asking too much of the church of our Lord to send at least two men to occupy this field? Two men ought now to be there, with hearts burning with love for Christ and souls, and tongues unloosed and never tiring in holding forth the Word At the lowest reckoning, two more men should be joined to us in Amoy, to break ground in the city and in places contiguous, where enough of the truth has been heard to awaken an interest and create a desire for instruc-Think too of partially awakened persons coming twenty, thirty, and even forty miles from different quarters, and pleading for some one to go and preach to them and their villages the everlasting gospel! For want of ability, we have been compelled to refuse a compliance with their wishes. What answer will the church of the Lord Jesus make to easily induced to enter and sit awhile

What answer will those young men make, who are just buckling on their armor and professedly longing for the time and opportunity to enter upon the world-wide conflict for Christ and the salvation of men? Again, we need a good physician; not one so enamored of his profession as to regard everything out of the line of the healing art as beyond his province; but one who will esteem it a privilege to be the "beloved physician" to his brethren and their families, whether foreign or native; glad also to alleviate suffering humanity as he may have opportunity, and yet aiming at the higher privilege of applying the gospel balm to sin-diseased souls.

Canton.

LETTER FROM MR. MACY, AUGUST 7,

Progress made in six Years.

MR. MACY sailed for Canton in November, 1854, and joined the brethren who were stationed there in the following spring. He had had some personal knowledge of this missionary field at an earlier day; and he noticed with particular care, therefore, the changes which had taken place since his first acquaintance with it. He speaks of these changes in the following extract.

In the early part of 1849, there were services at two missionary hospitals, and possibly occasional ones at Dr. Ball's, infrequent and thinly attended. hearers of the gospel were certainly, for the most part, the patients and their friends in these hospitals. As we passed through the streets to the residences then just secured by the missionaries, outside of the limits of the factories, we were met with constant marks of insult and ill-will. The six years have witnessed the opening of at least five chapels; religious services are not now confined to the Sabbath, but are held on every day of the week, at one place or another; and the personal bearing of the people, though not as agreeable as we could wish, is yet greatly improved. The name "foreign devil" is constantly heard; but it has ceased to be opprobrious in most cases, and is scarcely ever coupled with such words as "kill," "crush," &c., so constantly heard in previous years. At the various chapels and preaching places, eight in number, there is in general no lack of hearers. The throngs which fill the streets, are

to listen to the preacher. The audiences are not, indeed, characterized by as much order and quietness as you see in the United States. Men thus drawn in cannot, in many cases, remain more than a few minutes, their engagements requiring them to pass on. Some, having gratified their curiosity, leave their seats to others; many see, but hear not; a few talk; and a few sleep, the stillness of the house, following a walk in the sun, overpowering in some cases an apparently strong desire to listen. But in every audience which I have seen, there have been a number of attentive hearers, whose countenances betokened their intellectual appreciation of what they heard. There are always some who sit through the entire service, perhaps a series of services, and at the close are in no haste to depart. Some seem even to drink in what they hear with eagerness. A few become regular attendants for a season, and hear the truth expounded with some fullness.

But the great body, so far as we can judge, are seen but once in the chapel. They hear more or less of the truth, and are lost in the mass of human beings about us. How much they understand and retain, we have no way of ascertaining; but we find that there is a growing acquaintance with at least the name of Jesus, and with the work which has brought us here. We are known not to be in pursuit of wealth, and to give ourselves to the distribution of books and preaching. The chapels begin to be known, as also the various preachers associated with them. Utterly unable as the natives are to conceive of the motives that sustain and direct missionary operations, we are often supposed to be merely agents of the government; but that this affects us in any way, I do not know. At all events it is useless to try to disabuse them; for our protests would, very likely, be supposed to proceed from the mere desire of concealing our real relations and designs. We have only to go forward and do our work, leaving it for time to show what our aim really is, and what our connections are. The things which I have mentioned, with the increase of laborers, from whom we may hope to have a considerable number of effective preachers in a few years, are the grounds of our encouragement and strength.

The dark Side.

To complete the picture, Mr. Macy feels bound to add the following paragraph.

On the other hand, we see a teeming population exposed to those counteracting influences necessarily found in a large commercial emporium. Every man, woman and child, to use an expression of their own, is "thinking on money." The present shuts out entirely the future. Besides this, there is the destructive influence of those temptations which abound in a city, where wealth is the most honored deity, where men live separated for the most part from their families, where strangers congregate in great numbers, and whither idlers are attracted, as elsewhere, in the pursuit of pleasure. Here, for a hundred years or more, the child has been regularly trained to despise and abhor the foreigner; and no one who has visited the other ports has failed to be struck with the very different treatment there experienced. The evil of this would be very easily borne, if it did not cause our doctrines and labors to share in a like contempt.

Mr. Macy is constrained, therefore, to regard Canton as an "unpromising" field for missionary effort. But he is not in the least discouraged. He would entreat the churches to prosecute the work with vigor, and leave the result with God.

Madura.

LETTER FROM MR. NOYES, JULY 16, 1855.

The Cumbum Valley.

At the date of this letter, Mr. Noyes had just returned from a visit to the Cumbum valley; and he has devoted a few pages to a description of his tour. The inpression made upon his mind, on the whole, seems to have been pleasant and encouraging. Indeed, he reports the congregations which he saw as "generally in a thriving condition."

The first place which he mentions is Bodinaikanoor, twenty miles from Periacoolum, and the residence of a Zemindar, who lives in oriental splendor. "He was formerly hostile to our operations; and the congregation suffered much from him and his people. Their church was once set on fire, and they were subjected to various annoyances. Of late, however, he has shown no hostility, and the Christians have been treated with as much clemency as the other inhabitants." The congregation contains nineteen families, three of them being church members.

The second congregation which Mr. Noyes visited, was at Thavaurum. "In this village also," he says, "there lives a Zemindar, who is, and ever has been, hostile to the Christians and

to all our operations. He has done all he could pense. Returning to Narayanathavanputty, Mr. to break up the congregation. A few years ago, he sent nearly all the members across the mountains to Travancore, and had them imprisoned by the Rajah; but they were soon set free, and he was severely punished. Of late, he has refused to allow the Christians to take land for cultivation, and has prevented the cultivators from hiring them and their oxen. Some of them were making a tolerable living by collecting the bark of trees for dyeing, and selling it to the traders; but even this means of support he has cut off; so that he has reduced them almost to starvation. They had selected a site for a little church, and had begun to prepare the ground, and set out a few trees; but by his instigation the trees were destroyed and their hedge was pulled down. Near the close of the last year, thirty families, living in a neighboring village, joined the congregation; but when the Zemindar heard of it, he called the principal men, about twenty in number, and made them rub the sacred ashes in his presence; and by presents, threats, and promises, he succeeded in drawing them from us." This is a sad picture; but the Lord can cause all things to work together for good. These persecuted friends of the mission are said to be "doing as well as could be expected."

At Matuputty there is a growing congregation of ten families. Koombey is a pleasant and healthy village, and "would be an excellent location for a missionary." Forty-five persons belong to the congregation, some of whom are desirous of uniting with the church. Au hour was spent at Oothamapauleyam, more central, but less desirable as a residence, than the place just named. At Poothuputty "there is a very good congregation of thirteen families, four of whom are communicants." Last year they built a small church, only two dollars having been furnished from the mission funds toward the expense.

Cumbum is a most unflealthy village at certain seasons; and yet is an important post. "It is almost entirely surrounded by mountains; and the scenery is grand and imposing." Here is the oldest and largest congregation in Mr. Noyes's field; and he regards it with deep interest. In it are many young persons, who are sons and daughters of the older members, and very promising. Five young men, now employed in different villages as readers or teachers, were children of this congregation; and though their advantages for education have been limited, they are very active and useful. The number of families in the congregation is fifty; and fifteen are members of the church.

The congregation at Koodaloor, consisting of about fifty persons, are about to rebuild their old

Noves found an increasing congregation, the usual number being nearly one hundred. Its prospects are encouraging. He next visited a village which has a longer name than the last, but a smaller collection of nominal Christians; there are unequivocal signs of life and progress among them.

The congregation at Aneykareyputty consists of twelve families. "I gave them last year two dollars," Mr. Noyes says, "towards electing a prayer house; and they have just put up a small but a very decent building. I have since given them a little more for doors and windows, but in all it has not cost the mission more than two dollars. As I had no teacher or reader to send to them, I selected one from their own number, a shoemaker by trade, and a member of the church. He can read; and he scems to be a truly pious man. He receives for his services only one dollar per month; but he is very zealous in his work, and spends nearly all his time in it. I am told that he even goes into the neighboring villages to preach to the heathen."

The friends of the mission at Coilapuram have been afflicted and distracted by internal dissensions, and about thirty persons have gone out from them. It is hoped, however, that nearly all will return in the end. Others have joined; so that more than one hundred are brought directly under the influence of the gospel. There is a good field, Mr. Noyes thinks, for a native pastor. With fifteen communicants already, he might soon gather about him an efficient church.

At Koachanoor, there is the beginning of a good work, as we have reason to believe. Eight young men have just placed themselves under the care of the mission; and they will erect a house of worship, with a little assistance from the brother who has charge of them. There has been a congregation at Upucottah for several years. They lost their catechist some time since, and suffered materially in consequence. At present, however, there are signs of improvement; and better things may be hoped hereafter.

LETTER FROM MR. TAYLOR, JULY 18, 1855.

Progress at Mandahasalie.

In the present communication, Mr. Taylor groups together some of the facts which indicate an onward movement in the district intrusted to his carc. At the station there seems to have been a change for the better, "especially among the women." The catechist is both a help and a comfort to the missionary. "I have my eye on him," Mr. Taylor says, "for the pastoral office chapel, the mission defraying one half of the ex- over the church in this place; and I shall be ready, as soon as arrangements are made, to give him the right hand of fellowship."

The people of Valeenooranee still suffer persecution; and when their trials will cease, no one can predict. The village moonsiff spares no opportunity to trouble them, as far as he can do so without injury to himself. "Some who might otherwise be brought under our influence," Mr. Taylor writes, "are thus kept away; but those who are with us, appear to stand firm, and they speak encouragingly of the fact that some additions have recently been made to their number, in spite of the opposition." The catechist who is stationed at this place, has a good report.

The congregation at East Caresacoolum are gaining a strong hold upon the affections of the missionary. "The people are poor," he says, "of low caste, and in the estimation of the world do not occupy a very commanding position. But they have increased in numbers, though quite slowly, and twelve are members of the church. I have sometimes endeavored to have them attend meeting at the station on the Sabbath; but being weavers, and so accustomed to labor in the house, it is hard for them to walk four miles in the sun. They prefer to meet by themselves; and why should they not let their light shine in their own village, by their Sabbath worship, as well as in other ways?"

Within the past year, a small congregation has been gathered at Cametha, the largest town in Mr. Taylor's field; and a promising graduate of the seminary at Pasumalie has charge of it as catechist. A few influential men, Romanists and heathen, have conspired together to resist this new movement; and for a time they have been successful. But the Lord has a work to be done; and it will surely be accomplished. Eastward of Cametha there are cheering indications. all the places in our whole field," says Mr. Taylor, "this is the one where I would choose to labor, did circumstances permit. And if any new missionary wished to go where he might reasonably hope, in a comparatively short time, to bring many to Christ, I would send him here."

A visit to Paraliche is next described. "In the afternoon of the Sabbath," writes our missionary brother, "the Lord's supper was administered to the members of the church, consisting of eleven previously admitted, and seventeen received upon this occasion." "With God's blessing, the prospect of growth here is good." The catechist is a man of ability; and he appears to be interested in his work.

The congregation at Sevalpetty is not large; but it has shown a degree of steadfastness that is quite hopeful. In the midst of opposition, moreover, it is increasing, the catechist having the confidence of those about him. A liberal sum has been contributed towards the building of a larger church.

Mr. II. Zilva is stationed at West Caresacoolum, an important out-station. The number of church members who assemble at this point on the Sabbath, is thirty-seven. A convenient house of worship is greatly needed; and when one shall have been secured, we may expect that the people will show still greater interest in the gospel.

Mr. Taylor describes a Sabbath at his station, which has some features of interest. The neighboring congregations were invited to be present; so that the number of his hearers was large. "During the week," he says, "I had examined a number of candidates; and on this occasion twenty five were admitted to the church. Preaching, administering the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and admitting the new members, made the day laborious, though I was assisted by Mr. Zilva; but it was pleasant. Of those received into Christian fellowship, a few had been under instruction only about a year. Others, though instructed four and five years, had not before given satisfactory evidence of picty. It is a relief to see such persons at last yielding themselves to Christ. One of the most interesting parts of the services was the unanimous vote of the church, just before we sang the closing hymn, that those members who are accustomed to meet on the Sabbath in the villages of West Caresacoolum, East Caresacoolum, Valeenooranee, Paraliche and Sevalpetty, be allowed to form themselves into separate churches, and that their connection with the station church should cease on their being thus organized."

In connection with this last statement, this missionary brother makes the following remarks: "With God's blessing, the tendency of this movement will be to make these churches understand, and feel more fully, their obligations; increase their interest and zeal in building up Zion in these villages; and, by creating a native pastorate, place them in a position in which they will be more likely to be stable, and continue to grow, notwithstanding the death of particular missionaries, or any changes that may be necessary in our body. It will also relieve me from onerous pastoral duties, which do not belong to the missionary office, where native pastors can be ordained to the work. I believe that this movement, in which the Deputation from America have greatly quickened and helped us by their counsels, is of God's Spirit, and that he will bless his people in it."

Oroontiah.

LETTER FROM MR. STODDARD, AUGUST 14, 1855.

At the date of this communication, the brethren upon the plain of Oroomiah were experiencing

no special opposition from the Persian authori- | made a tour of three weeks in the mounties. But Mr. Stoddard says that they shall not be "much surprised" to find more obstacles hereafter to their work, "at least of a political kind," than they have encountered for many years. Meantime they desire to "wait_quietly on God," assured that he loves his own cause infinitely better than his people do or can.

Priest Abraham.

The friends of missions will regret to see any indications of Mussulman interference with the plans of the mission, such as must be gathered from the following extract.

You will perhaps remember that Priest Abraham, our excellent helper at Ardeshai, belonged originally to Geog Tapa, where he has resided most of his life. The master of the latter village, a very influential Khan of Oroomiah, after allowing him to remain unmolested a number of years at Ardeshai, now insists that he shall return to Geog Tapa with his family, affirming that the precedent is a bad one; that other persons will also leave the village; and that the interests of its proprietors will thus greatly suffer. At our request, however, he allows our native brother to remain at his post till next spring.

The Mussulman masters of Nestorian villages, believing that the government is now opposed to us, will be likely to ambarrass us in many such ways. The village of Ardeshai, being the home of Mar Gabriel, whose influence is extensive, and only evil, is quite an important place; and we should see it aban-

doned with the deepest regret.

Labors of native Assistants.

Mr. Stoddard mentions somewhat in detail the effective aid which pious Nestorians are rendering to the mission. His language is as follows:

You will be glad to hear that within a few weeks some of our native helpers have made very interesting missionary tours, both on the plain and in the mountains. Sayad, a pious tailor who has been employed for some years past in the seminary, with Priest Weeda, has visited the districts of Mergawer and Nochea. Moshil and Agasee, two young men who graduated last year, have been through the district of Sooldooz, visiting and preaching in twenty-three villages, besides spending a day or two in the city of Ooshoo. John, our native helper at Geog Tapa, with Yonan, the teacher of our village school at Seir, have also of the plain on week-days, we must

tains. The reports of these brethren are in a high degree encouraging, and show, on the part of many of the people, an unusual readiness to hear the word of

John and Yonan accompanied, as far as Gawar, the very estimable wife of Deacon Isaac, the brother of the Patriarch. Several of the Patriarch's relatives were also in the party. While in Oroomiah they had seemed to be friendly to evangelical sentiments; but they hardly had left the plain before they showed that they were unreasonable and wicked men. They attacked John and Yonan with very abusive language, and reviled them for having deserted Mar Shimon, their rightful Lord, and gone after the new ways of the "Engleese." The wife of Isaac, after listening for a time to their revilings, could endure it no longer, and reproved them with so much earnestness, and proved to them so plainly from the Bible that they were wrong, both in doctrine and in spirit, that they were ashamed, and became quite silent the rest of the journey. At every stopping place, Deacon Isaac's wife used her influence, as a near relative of the Patriarch, to assemble the people and induce them to hear the truth.

When they arrived at Gawar, John and Yonan separated from the party who were on their way to the Patriarch, and visited successively the districts of Ishtazin, Saat, Jeloo, Bass and Tekhoma. They found a good deal of commotion in the mountains; and different tribes of Koords were assembling, as was supposed, for a bloody fight; but there was no hinderance to the free and blessed proclamation of the gospel. They speak of the pupils of our seminaries, whom they met in the different districts, as exerting a very happy influence over the people, as well as those instructed by Mr. Rhea the past winter in Memikan, who have now returned to their homes.

Gawar.

LETTER FROM MR. RHEA, JULY 16, 1855.

In continuing the history of the mountain Nestorian station, at present in the charge of a single missionary, Mr. Rhea speaks of the labor performed by himself and his native brethren on the

Preaching Services in Gawar.

As we can do but little for the villages

make the most of the Sabbaths. Even! then we are not free from interruption, as Turks and Koords generally select that day for collecting their taxes and making demands of the Nestorians. Yesterday (Sabbath) Deacon Tamo, Khamis, David, a younger brother, and my-self visited six villages, and also kept up our regular services here. In all these villages we had small but attentive audiences. In the four which Tamo and myself visited, we had about seventyfive hearers in all. The people do not go to their churches more than two or three times a year; and in the summer especially they instinctively shun them, as they are small, dark and damp, more like dungeons than houses for God's praise. Sometimes we assemble in the shade of a wall, sometimes on roofs exposed to the sun, and sometimes, as in two instances yesterday, in what had been used for sheep-folds during the winter. We see often but little fruit of our labors. It is only when we look up, that our burden is lightened.

Labors in other Districts.

The assistance rendered by other helpers is also noticed by Mr. Rhea. "Two young men," he says, " recent graduates of the seminary, have been spending a few weeks in Bass, and expect to continue there during the summer. Just before they reached there, three men had been killed, and a woman, the occasion of the murders, had committed suicide. The whole district was intensely excited; and one entire village had fled before the blood avengers. Though it seemed so unfavorable a time for preaching the gospel, our young men entered the valley, "and have been instant in preaching Christ, and entreating men to lay down their carnal weapons and make their peace with God."

Matloob and Hormezd, he continues, are proclaiming the gospel, notwithstanding the trials to which they are subjected, in Tekhoma. Yohannan of Malta is in Ishtazin Yonadab of Kochanis, the village of Mar Shimon, can do but little in this line of things, because of the opposition of the Patriarch's family. "Deacon Tamo recently made a short but interesting visit to the papal Nestorians in Saat, two days south of Memikan. Some years ago they were driven from their homes by the Koords of that district; and they went to Mosul, where they came in contact with the papal Patriarch, and were induced to join his church, with the promise of protection. The Nestorians became papists; and then the papists ceased to interest themselves in their behalf. They have returned to their testant community, and their names homes, but have not secured the lands of which have been transferred, at the tax rates

they were deprived. Deacon Tamo found a welcome reception among them. A large minority had not gone over to the papists. The prominent priest is nominally a papist, but apparently a candid man and quite intelligent. He gave his countenance and assent to the Protestant doctrines preached by Deacon Tamo."

Raosul.

LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAMS, SEPTEM-BER 7, 1855.

THE friends of the Board have special reasons for thankfulness, in that the Lord has been pleased to carry the families at Mosul through the heat of another summer in safety, and has also given them much encouragement in their work. "Our health," Mr. Williams says, "has been almost uniformly good, though an unusual amount of sickness has prevailed about us." Their prospects in other respects will appear from what fol-

Increased Interest.

Though the dispensary is closed, quite a number come to my house for medicine; and with almost all of them there is conversation on the subject of personal religion. We hope to make more impression by specially addressing each little company, than would be made by a discourse addressed to a crowd.

Of those who come to our houses, not less than one third are Moslems; and the essential truths of salvation are pressed upon them with as much clearness as we can command, and with such earnestness as must satisfy them that we mean what we say. Many of them are Moolahs; and prolonged and rather exciting discussions occasionally occur. We know not whereto this thing may grow, nor how soon a storm of fanatical rage may burst upon us. Unless there should be some unlooked-for change in political relations, it is not likely to occur until baptisms take place, and possibly not even then; though we should look for it; and even if it should anticipate that event, it would not come unthought of. God has shut the mouth of the lion; and in the humble belief that we are doing his will, we leave him to order our future for us. We understand our commission to include "every creature;" and we aim with humility and meekness to obey it.

Six families recently joined the Pro-

which they paid before. This is a new the retreat of the enemy might be folthing in Mosul. We thank God and take courage. The Sabbath attendance through the heat, instead of falling off, has been larger than it was during any previous months; and the number at our weekly meetings is more than double what it has been any other summer. Besides their Sunday Bible class, Mrs. Lobdell and Mrs. Marsh have from fifteen to forty women attendant on their instruction every Wednesday. Pray for us, and for this poor people; pray especially for the salvation of the Moslems. We believe the time for their redemption has come; and we listen for the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees. The work may begin elsewhere first; but we beseech you, pray that Mosul may share in the harvest.

Mr. Williams says, at the conclusion of his letter, "At least four of our native brethren preach to Moslems as boldly and freely as to Christians. One of them proclaimed Christ crucified as our only hope, in the Pasha's palace, to his chief men, some of whom got very much excited about it; but Jeremiah is not the man to flinch before Turkish officials, while Christ is with him."

Erzroom.

LETTER FROM MR. RICHARDSON, AUGUST 28, 1855.

Retreat of the Russians.

THE Herald for November contains a letter from Mr. Peabody, describing the trying circumstances in which the two families at Erzroom found themselves, by reason of the war between the allied powers and Russia. Mr. Richardson continues the interesting narrative in the following language.

You have probably received Mr. Peabody's letter of August 7, giving you some account of the state of things in this city and region at that time. That night the thick clouds and darkness seemed to break. It was reported that the Russians, who had approached within ten or twelve miles of us, had retreated, for some eause unknown, towards Kars. tinued state of uncertainty in which they but we think that there is no ground for had been living for several days, lad the excessive fear which prevails. Whobecome intolerable; and the report of ever else forsakes us, our trust is in God;

lowed by their actual descent upon the eity through unexpected routes, cutting off all avenues of escape. Committing our ways to our faithful Creator, we retired to rest. In the morning God had glad-dened our hearts with the gift of our first-born son. As the day advanced, confidence increased that our invaders had actually retreated; and the positive departure of our friends was deferred to a more threatening hour. Confidence has since been gradually returning. Men have again opened their shops and stalls; and wood, fruits and vegetables, begin again to be offered in the markets.

The latest intelligence from this part of the world seems to justify the hope, that Erzroom will not be again imperiled during the present war, as the Russians are to be fully occupied in defending their own possessions

New Trials.

The deliverance vouch-afed to our brethren, as set forth in the foregoing extract, was soon followed by other trials.

Our merciful God, who does not suffer his people to be tried above what they ean bear, has wisely ordered that all our afflictions should not come upon us at onee. Scarcely had the Russians gone, when a threatening disease appeared in the family of our beloved associates. Mr. and Mrs. Peabody, and one or two of their children, were successively attacked with the preliminary symptoms of cholera. We had begun to hope that they were out of immediate danger, when one of their little twin boys, who had up to the hour of his attack been well, whose innocence and playfulness had been the delight of all, was suddenly smitten with cholera infantum, and, after struggling twenty-four hours, closed his eyes in death. Last Wednesday, the 22d, we laid him to rest, beside his two little brothers, in the Armenian buryingground. The British Consul and his excellent Christian lady, whom God in his providence has still permitted to remain with us, kindly rendered assistance and sympathy.

Quite a panic is prevailing, and many The family of the British Consul, and are fleeing from fear. We are sorry to the only physician whom we are ac-say that our few Protestants think of quainted with and have any confidence going away. Yesterday the French in, had positively determined to leave Consul was cut down suddenly by the Yesterday the French for Trebizond the next day, as the con-cholera. A number have died about us; ourselves to him for the present and the future.

Trebizond.

LETTER FROM MR. POWERS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1855.

Leaven in a New Place.

MR. Powers communicates information in the following paragraphs, which will remind the reader of certain parables of Christ. May the leaven speedily leaven the whole lump!

The event of the summer, of special importance, is the commencing of a religious service in a village, nine or ten miles from the city, where it is hoped five men, four of whom are heads of families, have been gained to our cause. Several years ago, a relative of some of our Protestant brethren in the city, residing in that village, became interested in the truths of the gospel, and with the aid of a primer and a few directions from them learned to read. taught his brother to do likewise. length a neighbor commenced learning, and procured some of our books. when this was known to the village priest, he took from him all his books, and forbade his making further attempts in that direction. This for a time cooled his zeal; but he could not give up the idea of learning to read; and he renewed his efforts with a determination not to be deterred from his purpose by the fear of Another neighbor was induced to make the attempt; and now the four are able to read in their own tongue the wonderful works of God.

There is one interesting fact, which I will mention in relation to their observanee of the Sabbath. They had learned to abstain from labor on that day; but a singular difficulty arose. The Mohammedans and Christians, of that and other villages, are in the habit of "changing work" with each other. The Mussulman, in the time of hoeing and harvesting, will join the Christians in their fields on Friday; and the Christians return the favor to the Mussulmans on the Sabbath. Each strangely quiets his conscience, in working in another's field on his sacred day, when he would not work in his own. These Bible readers, like all others, had been in the habit of helping their Mussulman neighbors of evangelical doctrines among them.

his promises are sure. He has protected on the Sabbath; but now they could do us hitherto; and we can safely commit so no longer. This occasioned some difficulty, till the Moslems became convinced, by the readiness of the Bible readers to work for them on other days, that it was a matter of principle. Now they do not disturb them on the Sabbath; while the Armenians of an adjoining village have not been able, for two months at a time, to hold a service at their ehureh, on account of the claims of Mohammedans on them for Sabbath

Thus far these men had had no instruction, except what the two brothers acquired by intercourse with their relatives in the city, and an oceasional attendance at our chapel. One of them has been known as a Protestant for years; and now that they have learned to read, and to feel an interest in divine things, they desired to have the way of God expounded unto them more perfectly. Accordingly, I have sent one of our brethren to be with them on the Sakhath and have the way of the Sakhath and have the way of the sakhath and the sa the Sabbath and during a part of the week.

Marsoban.

LETTER FROM MR. E. E. BLISS, SEPTEM-BER 20, 1855.

AFTER a long absence from this station, rendered necessary by protracted sickness, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss were permitted to return a few months ago. They were received with great cordiality by the Protestant community, who had almost despaired of seeing their faces again; and they entered upon their labors with courage and hope. There had been sad reverses, indeed, and there is much occasion for invoking the special blessing Mr. Bliss feels this most of Almighty God deeply; and he wishes the friends of missions in this country to feel it also. But we may look for a brighter day; and with the divine favor it will surely come.

The subjoined extract shows that the prospect is not altogether discouraging: "During the three months we have been here," Mr. Bliss says, "the members of our congregation have been very regular in their attendance, and have appeared to listen with much interest to the Word. Every Sabbath we see some present from without; and these occasional hearers are, one by one, becoming regular attendants upon our services. The demand for copies of the Scriptures and for evangelical books, on the part of Armenians, is greater than it has been at any former period; and we hear of very frequent discussions

The Cholera.

The narrative which follows, cannot be read without deep emotion. We should give thanks to God for his sparing mercy, and pray that this trial may be overruled for the greater prosperity of the missionary work.

The cholera was here in the month of August. Its stay was short, but its ravages were terrific. An atmosphere of death seemed to rest upon our city. Men, women and children fell on the right hand and on the left, dying as in an hour. Four dead bodies were carried out of our house, within one week, from families dwelling with us. And in all the houses around us, it was almost literally true that there was not one where there was not one dead. The first sound that saluted our ears in the morning was the wail for the dead; and all day and all night messengers were coming and going from the sick and the dying. It was with us a time of overwhelming labor and anxiety. The poor people around us were utterly astounded by the awfulness of the work of death; and knowing nothing what to do themselves, there being no physician in the city, many came to us for advice and help. It was but little that we could do for any one; but so numerous were the calls, and so heavy the draft upon our strength, that we became utterly exhausted; and it often seemed that nothing remained for us to do but to lie down and die with the rest. Through the mercy of God, however, we were brought safely through all; and while in hundreds of dwellings around us there is mourning, our own family circle remains unbroken. grant that our hearts may not be insensi-ble to his goodness! From our small congregation five adults and two children were taken. Of the adults, two were members of the church; of the others also we have reason to believe that their hearts had felt the power of divine grace, and that they are now present with the Lord. The suddenness of the attack, and the rapid progress of the discase, gave hardly any opportunity for religious conversation in their last hours; but remembering what they said and did while yet in health, we sorrow for them not as those who have no hope. Among the victims of the pestilence from the it may be that some of them had exercised saving faith in Christ, and that they too have gone up to join the general assemmoneyed influence, succeeded in smother-

bly and church of the first-born whose names are written in heaven.

The effect of this trial upon the people has not been such as we could have wished. "There seems to be, on the part of some of our hearers," Mr. Bliss says, "an increased tenderness of feeling, with a more carnest desire for religious instruction. And it may be that in a few hearts thoughts have sprung up which will bring forth the peaceable fruits of righteousness. But we look in vain for any general or marked improvement of the chastisement."

Cesarca.

LETTERS FROM MR. FARNSWORTH.

Mr. Farnsworth spent a part of the summer at Everek, eight hours from Cesarea during the warm months, and twice that distance in the winter, the route being more circuitous in cold weather. A thermometer in this village will range but little lower than one in the city, though it is much more elevated, from the fact of its being on the south side of Mount Argæus. Still it seems to be a desirable health-retreat, because of its excellent water, its purer atmosphere, and its fine scenery. Mr. Farnsworth, however, was induced to make it his residence for a few weeks from missionary considerations.

Protestantism in Everek.

In a letter dated September 15, this brother gives a brief account of the reformation in this village, and of his labors there.

Everek contains about ten thousand souls, five thousand of whom are Armenians, quite rude, almost barbarous, indeed, in some respects. We were astonished to find the contrast between them and the people of Cesarea so great. Still we have evidence that they are not wholly given up to blindness of mind. Six persons, three of whom are members of our church, have become Protestants. One obtained some instruction in Cesarea. Another became acquainted with the truth at Constantinople, and brought home with him "the lively oracles." Through their influence, with God's hlessing, the others received the truth. This was before the missionaries arrived at Cesarca.

For a time, about a year and a half Armenian community, there were those ago, the spirit of inquiry was extensive who had learned much of the truth; and and earnest. Then came persecution. The priests by their anathemas, and the

ing the fires that had begun to burn. The man who has been our bookseller the past year, fled to the city; another was thrown into prison; an older brother was also imprisoned, but escaped, and fled to a place of safety. A younger brother, now about eighteen years old, was not imprisoned, but suffered much persecution. Nowhere could he find rest, and hardly could he find safety. He is now in our school; and we expect to see him an able preacher of the New

Testament unto his people. By this persecution, the spirit of inquiry was silenced, and secmingly destroyed. We came here hoping that it might be revived again. Our enemies did what they could to prevent our coming; and had not the Governor of Cesarea befriended us with much energy and decision, we could not have obtained a proper house. But he sent a horseman twice, the second time with strict orders to the governor of the village, to provide us a good house; and on our arrival we were treated with much respect. first Sabbath, 'large numbers' were present at our meetings; and all day the native brethren who were with us, were engaged in conversation. Mrs. Farnsworth had a meeting with a goodly num-ber of women; read the Scriptures and conversed with a second company; and a third company called, and expressed much regret that they were late, but declared their purpose to be in season the next Sabbath. There must have been nearly or quite two hundred persons present, including several Turkish agas.

The priests knew that it would not do to let their adherents run after the gospel thus; hence that very evening anathemas were read against all who should call on us. The effect was evil; for the people drew back from us. For a time, many were afraid to receive our salutations; and it seemed as if all intercourse with them would be destroyed. This season was short, however; in a few days the people began to talk with us. Now it is evident that public sentiment is becoming more favorable to us.

Two days later, Mr. Farnsworth wrote with feelings of satisfaction. "Yesterday," he says, "was the best Sabbath we have had since the priests read their anathemas. In the morning several Armenian women called, and listened to the reading of the New Testament, seemingly with interest. One referred to the fact that she had not been in since our first Sabbath. She said she should have called often, but the priest put a load on her shoulders that she could not carry."

On the 18th of September, Mr. Farnsworth returned to Cesarea; but he left the bookseller, already mentioned, to water the good seed which had been sown in Everek. "We have no brother," he adds, "whose prayers are more refreshing than his, and perhaps we have never had a better listener. His wife is also a member of our church, and we cannot well spare her from our little circle of praying women. Still we have been constrained to give them up. May the Lord be with them and bless them."

Smyrna.

LETTER FROM MR. LADD, SEPTEMBER 14, 1855.

As the Rev. A.C. Thompson, one of the Deputation to India, was detained at Smyrna for a few days on his return to this country, it was proposed that he should make a visit to Thyatira, accompanied by Messrs. Ladd and Morgan, as also by their friend, Mr. Edward Van Lennep. They set out upon the excursion on the 6th of September, taking the route by Sardis, which is sixty miles east of Smyrna. The first night was spent at Kassaba, "quite a modern place, only about three hundred years old," in which evangelical books are awakening some interest. The next night was spent on the site of ancient Sardis, where they found a small tobacco field, the river Pactolus being employed to turn a couple of flour-mills! It was not so in the olden time. By Saturday evening the party had safely reached their destination. "Our native brethren," Mr. Ladd says, "had received no intimation of our intended visit; but very soon two of them appeared, and invited us all to one of their houses. As our company was pretty large, only Mr. Thompson and myself concluded to accept the invitation; and the rest provided themselves with lodgings in the khan."

The Church at Thyatira.

Mr. Ladd speaks of the condition of the Protestant community in this ancient home of Christianity as follows:

On inquiry of our native helper in Thyatira, and also of pastor Harootun of Nicomedia, who had just gone there to spend a short time, I was glad to learn that the little church, organized almost a year ago, was still struggling on with perseverance, in the midst of much opposition from the Greeks. All have held out well thus far. II—, the Armenian whom I mentioned in my letter of last November, as having been threatened by his Armenian partner in business with a dissolution, if he became a Pro-

testant, and who has written him several former faith. Our native helper, hapletters which convinced him of the truth of Protestantism, as also a friend of his Armenian priest in the street, said to at Oademish, seems to have made progress in the knowledge of spiritual things, and will probably unite with the church at the next communion. have as yet been able to provide only a native helper for the instruction of this people, who conducts their meetings on the Sabbath, and teaches from house to house, as he finds opportunity; but he is not competent to supply the demands of the place for evangelical instruction and pastoral labor.

Sabbath Services.

The events of the day succeeding the arrival of our friends at Thyanira are described in the following extract.

On the Sabbath, before the hour for the native congregation to assemble, our company, with pastor Harootun, who speaks English, held a religious service at the house where we lodged. It was refreshing and encouraging to our hearts, to unite our prayers in this ancient city. associated as it is with the early promulgation of Christianity, and in a family that, for the love it has for the gospel and its divine Author, gladly welcomes us as his disciples and ambassadors. At the hour of public worship, we went to the house of the above-mentioned Hwho lives with his aged mother, and I there preached to a very attentive audience of seventeen persons, besides ourselves. After the sermon, Mr. Thompson addressed the congregation, pastor Harootun acting as interpreter. He gave them a brief account of the church of which he is pastor, as a specimen of a self supporting church that also contributes liberally to the support of missions, and directed their attention and expectation to the time when their little church should, with God's blessing, become self-supporting, and also engage in the work of spreading the gospel in destitute places. The audience seemed much interested in his address.

During the service two Armenian lads, having just heard the Bishop (now on a visit from Smyrna) in their church represent the Protestants as the most execrable of men, came and threw a couple of small stones at the house, thus embodying in action the spirit of the dis- volume. course. He has frequently spoken against a sufficient sum to purchase a Bible; our friends during his present visit, pro- and they gave it as a present to their bably being stirred up to do so by seeing Turkish friend. the inclination of many to forsake their it, while they listened; and after reading

pening in the afternoon to meet the him, "The Bishop's discourse in church, instead of producing kind feelings, excitcs the evil passions of the hearers. Does the New Testament ever produce such results?" The pricst did not attempt a reply, but hurried on his way. Pastor Harootun preached the second discourse to this little congregation on repentance, and was listened to with fixed attention.

Moslem Favor.

Mr. Ladd states that one of the congregation came from Selendi, where he was residing, three hours from Thyatira. He then adds:

An incident occurred recently in relation to our friend, since he went to live at this Turkish village, which illustrates the impression which pure Christianity is making on the Mohammedan mind in many places. His business is to look after his sheep, which are pastured together with those of an influential Turk, who has in his employment Greck shepherds. These were displeased with the intimate relation into which their business brought them with our Greek Protestant, and complained to the Turk, desiring him to send the Protestant away. His reply was that if they did not become Protestants themselves, he would dismiss them. He has not yet, however, executed his threat, and they all still continue in their former occupation. The Protestant told me that the Turks of the village ask him many questions about his religion, wishing to understand better what it is, thus giving him the best opportunity to make known the gospel of Christ.

In this connection another fact is mentioned, which shows that opposition has sometimes a different effect from what is expected.

Some Grecks in Thyatira, zealous opposers of the gospel, conceived the idca, that if they should put a copy of the Protestant Bible, in the Turkish language, into the hands of an influential Turk, he would undoubtedly soon find enough in it contrary to his own religion to make him an enemy of the Protestants, being quite ignorant themselves of the real contents of the sacred They accordingly contributed He commenced reading

a while, he said that what he had read, was very good. They said they would come again, and hear him read more; and again, after reading, he pronounced what he read to be very good. and again they met in like manner, and every time with a similar result. Turk read the Bible also by himself, and began to converse about it, reading it to other Turks; and he is continuing still in this same course.

An interesting Family.

A visit was made, of which Mr. Ladd has given the subjoined account.

Mr. Thompson, Mr. Morgan, and myself called on one of the Protestant families, which has suffered more persecution than any other. It consists of a widowed mother, who is a member of the church, two sons, the oldest being also a member, and one daughter, seventeen years old, who is quite serious and thoughtful. The mother was absent at Constantinople, where her oldest daughter resides. The family possess but a small amount of this world's goods; their house is old and small; but everything in it looked neat and tidy. We were seated at the covered side of the open court, on a kind of mattrass, spread on a mat, with hard pillows behind us to lean on A large grape vine, springing up in the court, spread its green branches above us.

As we were conversing with the family, one of our native brethren said, directing our attention to a pile of stones placed up under a flight of stairs, "Do you see those stones?" "Three years ago," he continued, "in a time of persecution these stones were thrown against and through that door by our enemies; and they were afterwards gathered up in this court by the family, and placed together." On my interpreting this to Mr. Thompson, he expressed much joy in having the privilege of being in that house and seeing those stones, and said, "Let them remain there, a monument of the persecution which has been endured from those wicked men who threw them" was interpreted to the family. A rent in the door, and fractures in a window near where we sat, made by the same stones, were also pointed out to us. After a few appropriate remarks addressed to our young friends by Mr. Thompson, we took our leave of this interesting family, who will soon be found, it is hoped, within the fold of the great Shepherd.

with the following remark of Mr. Ladd: "What we saw and heard at Thyatira, much encouraged us in reference to the future prevalence of the truth there; and it is earnestly hoped, that a preacher of the gospel may soon be sent to break to the people the bread of life"

Spria.

LETTER FROM MR. LYONS, AUGUST 17, 1855.

AT the date of this communication, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons were residing at Ain Zehalta, an Arab village of six or seven hundred inhabitants, situated upon the high rocky ridge of Lebanon. Their object in making this place their temporary abode, was to escape the heat of the plain, and at the same time secure the best facilities for studying the Arabic tongue. They also hope to exert some influence upon the people; and they would gladly interest American Christians in their behalf To this end, Mr. Lyons has mentioned some facts concerning them, which will introduce the reader at once to this mountain retreat.

Events at Ain Zehalta.

The people of Ain Zehalta are a mixture of Druzes, Greek Catholics, and Maronites. They are exceedingly hospitable, social and polite; but they are deeply sunk in ignorance; and in matters of religion they are bigoted and superstitious. There is one native brother residing here, by the name of Khaleel, a member of the Beirût church. He is a man of good mind and exemplary Christian character. He teaches a small school in the village, and also employs a part of each day in giving us instruction in the Arabic. His leaving the Greek Catholic church subjected him to considerable persecution and pecuniary loss; but amid all his trials he stood unmoved. satisfied as to the truth of his convictions, and supported by the promises and grace of God.

He was glad to welcome us to his village; and he cheerfully gave up his own house, taking a smaller one for himself, that we might be the better acconimodated. Our coming here seems to have inspired him with new strength and courage. Every evening he assembles a few of the neighbors in one of our rooms, reads a chapter in the New Testament. makes some comments thereon, and offers prayer. As soon as this movement became known to the Greek Catholic priest, thin the fold of the great Shepherd. his jealousy was greatly enkindled. He The reader is doubtless prepared to coincide at once forbade his people to attend our

religious exercises; and by means of his influence many, no doubt, have been deterred from entering our house.

Not being ourselves able as yet to speak the language, except to a very limited extent, we have endeavored to thwart the devices of the priest by having recourse to the power of music. The experiment has not been altogether unsuccessful. We sing together every evening, accompanied by the melodeon, some of the sweet songs and hymns of our native land, occasionally also sing-

ing a few verses in Arabic.

The people, being exceedingly fond of music, flock in to hear us, and, seating themselves upon the floor, quietly remain until not only the singing is ended, but also until after the reading of the Scriptures and prayer. On some evenings there have been twenty-five persons present; and seldom are there less than ten. We do not think that the priest has any reason to complain of the course which we have pursued; for his people are well aware that our evening worship always follows the singing, and that they are at liberty to go or remain, as they please.

A few Sabbaths since this priest manifested some curiosity to know what doctrines the missionaries teach. Mr. Smith having come over from B'hamdun to preach for us, he concealed himself in a house adjoining our own, and through a small aperture in the wall heard the whole discourse. He afterwards told his people that he had heard one of the missionaries; that their preaching did not differ from his own; and that they held the same doctrines which he held. As though afraid of the effect which the truth might have upon the members of his flock, however, he still forbids their attending our evening exercises.

There is public worship in the house of Mr. Lyons every Sabbath, the native brother conducting the service, if no missionary takes charge of it. The truth seems to be spreading in the community, notwithstanding the opposition of the priest. Two of the villagers have recently applied for admission to the church at Abeih; and others have come out decidedly as Protestants. The efforts of Khaleel are highly commended by Mr. Lyons. "I have become much attached," he says, " to this native brother."

Miscellanies.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

The Iroquois; or the bright Side of Indian Character By MINNIE MYRTLE. No. D. Appleton & Co. 1855. pp. 317. New York:

This volume is a plea for the red man. The argument is not one of reparation for the past, but of justice for the future. The wrongs of other days we must leave to history; in time to come, however, we can "conquer by love." The words which were uttered by the President of the Board at Utica, indicate the spirit and aim of the book before us.

The writer believes that there is "a great deal of prejudice" against the Indian race; and she also believes that before it is dispelled certain facts, illustrating their character and their prospects, must be more generally known. To present these facts to the public, in a popular form, is what she undertakes to do. She has not confined her researches strictly to the Six Nations; but her investigations, for obvious reasons, have been mainly in that quarter.

The topics discussed in the successive chapters are as follows: "National Traits of Character;" "National Government, or Long House of the Iroquois League; " "Religion of the Iroquois;"

"Love, Music and Poetry;" "Legendary Literature;" " A Captive's Life among Indians;" "Eloquence among the Iroquois;" "Sarcasm and Sagacity;" " Dignity of Character;" " Indian Magnanimity;" " Refinement and Sensibility;" " The Darkest Page of Indian History;" "The Educated Indian;" "The Future of the North American Indian."

In preparing herself for the execution of her plan, the writer has read the most important works connected with her subject; and she has resided for a time on one of the Indian Reservations in the State of New York. "A teacher whom I loved in childhood," she says, "became a missionary among the Senecas in Western New York. In compliance with her wishes, we took a little Indian girl into our family, who was my pupil and companion two years, and whom we all learned to love. Her father was the step-son of Red Jacket, the most renowned chief of the Iroquois; and through our correspondence with the missionaries we continued and deepened our interest in her people. It was long a favorite idea with me to write a book concerning them; and when I had decided to do so, I went to Cattaraugus and spent several months, in order to become better acquainted with the Indians my-"Customs and Individual Traits of Character;" self, and to be in daily communion with those

who had been among them more than twenty years, and also to gain access to books and documents to be found nowhere else." "Mr. Wright, in whose family I remained whilst seeking new materials, understands the Seneca language, and also many others, and gave me freely the results of his long and intimate experience of Indian life; whilst his wife, who also speaks the language with fluency, was enabled, by the observation which is woman's peculiar province, and as a highly cultivated intellectual woman, to give me the aid which no man, however learned he might be, could render." Valuable assistance was also derived from "many educated Indians."

The following extract will be read with satisfaction by all the friends of the red man; and it will show, moreover, how the writer looks upon the efforts made in this direction by the missionaries of the Board.

It has become an annual custom among the Senecas to hold a national picnic, to which the people are all invited. The ceremonies are conducted as at similar festivals among other people; and I would like to have had the world, the unthinking, and still inexcusably ignorant world, look upon a scene which was represented not long since in the forest by North American Indians. Some strangers who happened along here a few months since, exclaimed, "Why, how have you created such a paradise here, and nobody ever has heard of it?" He looked abroad upon the cultivated fields and comfortable dwellings, and could not believe that the Indians had done all this. They are so entirely a distinct and peculiar people, that though living near a great city, and surrounded by an inquisitive and aggressive people, they are less known in the general community than the Chinese or the Laplanders. What has wrought this great change? The quiet labors and the small still voice of the missionary and the sehoolteacher. As well as I could, I have pictured the Indian as he was, and now I wish you to look upon him as he is.

Just stand with me upon this little hill,

Just stand with me upon this little hill, and look upon this gay concourse of people. At our feet is a beautiful grove of elms and oaks and maples, on the borders of a silver stream, so clear that it is a perfect mirror to the shining pebbles upon its bed. It bears still an Indian name, the Cattaraugus, and flows on to mingle its waters with Lake Eric. There is music in the distance. Look up, and you will see a procession. It is heralded by the Seneca National Band, in a costume of red and white, and the tune is Yankee Doodle, though the musicians are all Indians. Then comes the Marshal, who would be singled out by an observer, on any occasion, as a genuine son of a proud race, by his fine figure and noble bearing. With his rich dress, on his caparisoned steed, he is truly princely. Then follow the children of the six several schools, their soft voices joining

in a lively hymn, under the care of their teachers; all with gala dresses and distinguishing badges, and flags waving in the breeze. Another band, "The Sons of Temperance," bring up the rear, and slowly they come marching on, crossing the stream upon a temporary bridge, wheeling about in several military evolutions, and arrange themselves in groups around the platforms wreathed with evergreens, on which the president of the day and the speaker stand.

He who presides is one of the oldest and

most venerable of the chicfs of his people. He is dressed in black, with a broad white silk scarf, terminating in crimson fringes, crossing his breast and falling gracefully at his side. Around him are other venerable men, whose memories easily go back to the time when there was not a Christian in the whole nation. Now the missionary pastor who has for twenty years labored among them, and can very justly look around him and call what he beholds the fruit of his labors, lifts his voice to crave the blessing of heaven upon their festal gathering. You will listen to the speaking which follows with interest, though you will not understand the language in which some of the addresses are made. It is not so inusical as rich, and falls on the ear like the deep voice of the eataract, rather than the low mur-muring rill. But those who think the Indian has no vein of humor and no love of pleasantry, should listen to him when he is surrounded only by his kindred, those who can appreciate him, and whom he can trust. Solemnity, enthusiasm, and mirthfulness, play alternately upon the features of the assembly; but there is in him so great a regard for decorum, that nothing like levity or untimely restlessness ever disturbs an Indian audience.

There is the most respectful attention till the orators are seated; and then they gather around the table, which is tastefully and bountifully spread, in the form of a double square. Around it circle the guests; and within stand those who dispense the good gifts prepared for all who come. Here, too, is the order which seldom characterizes so large a number among people of any other name; and happiness, a quiet but soulappreciating happiness, is beaming upon every dusky face. When the feast is finished, the speakers again mount the rostrum, and, as usual after a good dinner, all are more disposed to merriment.

Before you are a thousand people of all ages, from the gray-haired man of ninety, to the tiniest baby that ever opened its eyes to the light. You may see there a group of laughing maidens, reclining upon the grass in the shade of a spreading oak, with their gypsy hats and bright streamers; and near by a bevy of matrons, with their raven hair braided in rich tresses, and their mantles gathered in folds about their waists. The nusicians fill up the instertices between the speeches with thrilling and plaintive strains, till the daylight begins to fade, and the red gleam of the setting sun gilds the

forest tops. Then again they form in procession, and march away. The children propriety of behavior among the same number about two hundred; and are you ber of the sons and daughters of New Engrealizing all this time that they are what some people still insist upon calling "savand maintain can never become an educated, refined and cultivated people? really believing that they are incapable of appreciating learning, the arts, Christianity, and civilization? contending that they ought to be removed far away into the western forests to roam for ever wild, that the white man may not trample them as he tramples the beast and the reptile in his path? The laborers have been few, far too few for this beautiful vineyard; yet they have accomplished a great work. The population is now on the increase, and schools and churches are multiplying. The people are improving in agriculture, and pretty farms and houses are beginning to dot their hills and valleys. They are becoming a Chris-tian and social people.

I have attended one or two parties, or social gatherings, at the houses of the missionaries, where there were perhaps fifty or

land. Indians have remarkable tact in conforming to the customs of other people, if they choose to exercise it; and when they are fully convinced that it is best to relinquish their own peculiar habits, they adopt new ones very readily. If land speculators would let them alone, and the State would perform its whole duty, they would soon prove that the last of the Senecas is not yet, nor for a long time to come. They would become a valuable element in our political and social organization, refute the slanders and blot out the dark pictures which historians have been wont to spread abroad concerning them. May I live to see it done; for most deeply have I learned to blush for my people.

To those who wish to obtain a knowledge of the Six Nations, in the most accessible and popular form, this volume may be commended with confidence.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Recent Entelligence.

GABOON -A letter of Mr. Bushnell, dated July 31, contains the following items of information:

The state of things around us is at present very encouraging. Within two hours' travel are more than forty towns and villages, where we have free access to the people, who welcome us at all times on the Sabbath and during the week; and they often complain that our visits are so infrequent. In several of these towns it is desirable, without delay, to establish out-stations and schools; but, alas! we have not the laborers. Seven miles below, recent changes have brought six Shekani towns together, containing some of the most independent and war-like men of the river; and they are very anxious to have at least a school among them. We have encouraged them to expect that their wishes will be gratified. The field around us is "white already to the harvest;" but where are the reapers?

I am happy to add that there is at present an unusual religious interest among the pupils in our boarding-school. We have noticed, for some time past, considerable seriousness and an increasing attention to the truth. Our daily morning and evening services have been scenes of special interest; and often as many as twenty-five have been present. Several of the boys and one of the girls seem to be seeking the Savior in earnest. Their confessions of sin and plead-

the voice of praise and prayer ascending from their house and from retired places near it. Our hearts are cheered by these flattering appearances.

FUH-CHAU .- A letter from Mr. Peet, dated June 30, represents the operations of the brethren at Fuh-chau as proceeding without any important change. There are now two schools, one in charge of Mr. Doolittle, and one under the care of Mr. Peet. The former has some twenty-five pupils, a part of whom are boarders. The latter is simply a day school, the object of which is to familiarize the pupils, and through them others also, with the Scriptures in the vernacular language, and to form the nucleus of a regular congregation. The press is still active as an assistant to the mission. The number of places for the stated preaching of the Word is seven. Some idea may be formed of the encouragement which the brethren have in this branch of their labor from the following extract. " While the hearing of some in our chapels may be characterized by extreme indifference, and at times by an appearance of supercilious contempt, there are always some who seem to listen with respect, and even seriousness. And although we can not point to any one as truly converted, there are those (and some of the cases have been mentioned in previous communications) in whom we think we see decided progress in Christian knowledge, and in the development of moral character. It is ings for pardon are truly affecting. Early in the development of moral character. It is and late, and often during the day, we hear likewise encouraging to see that the subject of for the most part, with increasing consideration."

KOLAPOOR.-A letter of Mr. Wilder, dated August 28, contains a statement which will be read with interest.

I would particularly bring to your notice the liberality and generosity of the native government of this state. We have had gratifying evidence of the friendly disposition of the government towards us and our labors for a long time; and while our application for ground has been awaiting a reference to the superintending government, the Durbar (the native government to which pertains the entire right and control of the soil) seem to have volunteered their readiness to oblige us to the utmost extent of our wishes. The political superintendent, Major Malcolm, speaking of the disposition of the native government towards us, in a recent communication, says, "The Durbar highly value your labors. They would give you twice as much ground" as you ask for. The department of our labors which they value is, of course, our vernacular schools. Three little adopted children of the Rajah's sister come daily from the palace to attend one of Mrs. Wilder's schools.

NESTORIANS .- On the 18th of July, Mr. Breath wrote from Oroomiah, mentioning the following incidents.

Mr. Perkins recently made a short excursion with his family, accompanied by Miss Fisk and some of our native helpers, to Tergawer, to attend a reformed wedding between Deacon Guergis, the younger mountain evangelist, and the daughter of the elder Deacon Guergis, a promising graduate of the female seminary. It was found to be a delightful trip, as it afforded abundant opportunity for preaching the gospel, in those rarely visited regions, to

apparently interested hearers.

We have but one or two village schools in operation, the rest having been disbanded for the summer, as is our custom; but the Sabbath schools are kept up as usual, and with perhaps increased interest. There is just now among the pupils quite a passion for committing to memory portions of Scripture and hymns. On two recent occasions, seventeen of the latter were repeated at one

time by a single individual.

We have recently made an attempt to establish a native helper at Marbeshoo, a stronghold of superstition in a neighboring mountain district, within the limits of Turkey. The occasion of the marriage into the leading family there of a niece of Mar Yohannan, an interesting and pious girl from the seminary, seemed to furnish a good op-portunity. The people received our helper gladly; but the chief ecclesiastics, seeing in the doctrines he preached a prospective loss of their influence and gains by the discontinuance, to some extent at least, of presents and sacrifices to their "most holy church," the general influence of the preached gos-

Christianity is apparently treated by the people, stirred up the baser sort against him; and he was compelled to leave. When Turkish or other rule shall be re-established in Koordistan, we shall hope for more success

> AINTAB .- A letter from Mr. Schneider, dated September 10, contains some statements that deserve the prayerful consideration of all, who desire the prevalence of a spiritual religion in the Turkish empire. The following extract is particularly suggestive and encouraging:

A movement has recently occurred in this city, which it is proper to note as a sign of the times. Two Mussulmans have been banished, and four or five have been bastinadoed, for denying, some of them by implication, and one or more directly, Mohammed to be a prophet, and for ten-dencies towards Christianity. So far as I am informed, the following are the facts in the case. A leading Moslem, one of the two banished, has for a considerable time past been drawing disciples around him, by the propagation of sentiments in many respects adverse to Mohammedanism. The ground which he first took was, that whatever was not found in the Koran, was not binding on Mussulmans. This principle would knock away, at one stroke, many things now considered important by Mohammedans. This, doubtless, was first learned from the Protestants, who always take the position, in their discussions with Armenians, that whatever is not contained armenians, that whatever is not contained in the word of God, directly or indirectly, is of no authority. Several hundreds, it is said, sympathize with the leader in the adoption and application of this principle. But having once taken this ground, he proceeded a step further. He denied that Mohammed was a prophet, declaring him to have been no more than any other man, and that men must repair to the true prophet, referring to Christ. How far he has openly advanced this doctrine, and urged it on his adherents, I cannot say; though it has been stated that he did not advance it to all, but only to some, probably to those in whom he has most confidence. When he was brought before the Turkish council, to answer for himself, he did not retract any of his senti-ments. They, seeing his evident determin-ation not to recede from the positions he had taken, did not press him with many questions; but they saw plainly that his sentiments would lead to a denial of the prophet; and, therefore, to check the matter, they banished him to Biredjik. The four or five bastinadoed ones, under the influence of that punishment, professed to abandon their opinions. The matter has occasioned considerable remark among Mussulmans; and there can be no doubt, that the measures taken to suppress thought and inquiry will only increase it.

I am not aware that any direct and spe-

cial efforts have been made to bring about such results; though there is no doubt that pel has had its share of instrumentality. Mussulmans have a general idea of the doctrines of the Protestants; and universally, in regard to the points of dispute between them and the Armenians, they take sides with the former. It is also known that these men have had the New Testament in Turkish; and the leader has several times listened to our preaching, standing outside by the door or window, not venturing boldly inside and taking his scat among the hearers.

This letter contains a reference to another place, where a similar inovement seems to have commenced.

In Killis, there are some Mohammedans, whom the Turks themselves call Protestant Mussulmans. They are disciples of a Turk, who became somewhat enlightened by the reading of the New Testament, and has gathered some disciples around him. I do not know very accurately what are their sentiments; but I have received the impression that with some truth there is mixed a good deal of error. They have not openly separated from the Mussulmans; and they still attend worship in their mosques; but they have meetings in private; and their teachings must have some affinity with the doctrines of the Bible, or they would not be termed Protestants by the Mohammedans.

In regard to the effect produced by the ordinary preaching of the gospel at Aintab, Mr Schneider says: " At our last communion seventeen were received into the church, of whom eight are males. Though there is nothing marked in the appearance of our congregation, it is cheering to observe that a work of grace is slowly in progress in some hearts; so that, at every communion season, there are a few who, in the judgment of charity, may be admitted to the ordinance." At Killis, also, three have been received into Christian fellowship quite recently, making the whole number of communicants fourteen. "The congregation," Mr. Schneider says, "is in a pleasant state. From time to time, additions are made to the community; and the Protestants are respected, and exert a good influence on all around them. The ordinary assembly on the Sabbath is sixty or seventy; but when a missionary preaches, it is not far from one hundred; and the attention to the Word is always encouraging. The congregation and church have been brought to the present state, so far as instrumentality is concerned, by the blessing of God on native agency."

The congregation at Biredjik is gradually increasing; and it is expected that a small church will be formed there at an early day. From two places lying in a northeasterly direction from Aintab, favorable reports have come. The intelligence from Oorfa is of the same cheering character, as the subjoined extract will show:

Two have recently joined the Protestants, one of whom seems to have been much impressed by the new truths which he has received. Some years since he had defrauded an Armenian of one hundred and forty piastres. He went to him, and, in the presence of a number of individuals, returned to him the money, saying substantially as follows: "Pray, do not be severe on me. I have committed this wickedness. The priest (his confessor) gave me absolution. But the gospel does not allow such things. Here; take this money, and forgive me."

SMYRNA.—Mr. and Mrs. Dodd arrived at Smyrna on the 28th of September, and found their associates in the enjoyment of their usual health.

SYRIA.—Mr. Benton, in a recent letter, describes a ten days' tour, during which he visited Ain Zehalta, Hasbeiya, &c. "All these mountains," he says, "we find open to the American churches." He then asks, "Will they arise and possess them?"

Mome Proceedings.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

On the 25th of October, Rev. Stephen C. Pixley, of Plainfield, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Louisa Pixley, of Northampton, Massachusetts, sailed from Boston in the Springbok, Capt. Mayo, for Cape Town, in the expectation of joining the Zulu mission. Mr. Pixley received his education at Williams College and East Windsor Theological Institute.

On the same day, Rev. John S. Joralmon, of Newark, New Jersey, and Mrs. Martha Joralmon, also of Newark, sailed from New York in the Maury, Capt. Fletcher, for Shanghai, whence they are to proceed to Amoy for the purpose of laboring in connection with the mission in that place. Mrs. Susan F. R. Blodget, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, and wife of Rev. Henry Blodget, went in the same vessel, to be associated with the Shanghai mission. Mr. Joralmon pursued his academical and theological studies at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

On the 27th of October, the following persons sailed from Boston for Smyrua, in the Georgeina, Capt. Crowell:—Rev. George C. Knapp, of Benson, Vermont, and Mrs. Alzma M. Knapp, of Hubbardton, Vermont, designated to Diarbekir; Rev. Orson P. Allen, of Mt. Morris, New York, and Mrs. Caroline R. Allen, of Bangor, Maine, destined to the Armenian mission; Rev. Edward Aiken, of Rudand, Vermont, and Mrs. Susan D. Aiken, of Albany, New York, destined to the Syria mission; and Henri B. Haskell, M. D., of Biddeford, Maine, designated to Mosul. Mr. Knapp is a graduate of Middlebury and Andover; Mr. Allen, of Amberst and Andover; and Mr. Aiken, of Dartmouth and Andover. Dr.

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Haskell received his degree from the Maine Medical School.

The following persons have recently set out for the Choctaw mission:-Mr. Edwin Lathrop and wife, formerly of this mission, and now reappointed and designated to Pine Ridge; Rev. Charles C. Torrey, of Burlington, Vermont, and Mrs. Adelaide L. Torrey, of Reading, Massachusetts; Miss Charity A. Gaston, of Knoxville, Illinois; and Miss Harriet Atword Dada, of Fulton, New York. Mr. Torrey received his education at Burlington and Andover; and he is expected to occupy Yazoo Creek, a new station between Stockbridge and Wheelock. Miss Gaston is to be connected with the boarding school at Stockbridge. Miss Dada will assist Mrs. Hobbs at

Miss Elizabeth Y. Hancock, of Champlain, New York, has also gone to Lee's Creek, one of the Cherokee stations, to take charge of the school at that place.

DONATIONS,

RECEIVED IN OCTOBER.

MAINE.

Kennebec co. Conf. of chs. B. Nason, Tr.
Augusta, Mrs. E. Sewall,
Lincoln co. Aux. So. Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, Tr.
Bath, A friend, (of wh. to cons. G.
H. Palmer an 11. M. 100;) 200;
Winter st. cong. so. m. c. 50; 250 00

Winter st. cong. so. m. c. 50; 250 00	- 1
Richmond, in. c. 10 00-260	00
Penobscot co. Aux. So. E. F. Duren, Tr.	- 1
Bangor, Central ch. and so. 134 08	
Kenduskeag, in. c. 2 00-136	08
York co. conf. of chs. Rev. G. W. Cressey, Tr.	
Biddeford, 1st ch. 4 34	
Kennebunk, Union cong. ch. 40 00-11	34
100	
480	42
Erro Mainensis, 25; Dennysville, Mrs. E. K. Stearns, dec'd, 12,62; East Machias,	ì
A. Stearns, dec'd, 12,02; East Machias,	
Harriet Hawes, dec'd, 5,80; Norridge-	
wock, cong. ch. and so. (of wh. fr J. S. Abbott, wh. and prev. dona. cons. Rev.	
George A. Perkins, of Aintab, Turkey,	
an H. M. 25,) 40,55; Searsport, indiv.	1
	97
10,	31
576	30
	00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	- 1
Grafton co. Aux. So. W. W. Russell, Tr.	- 1
Bethlehem, Two indiv. 4 00	
Campton, Cong. cli. 5 00	
Lyme, Cong. ch. and so. 127; a	
friend, wh. cons. Mrs. SARAH	- 1
Baker of Elyria, Ohio, an H. M.	
100; 227 00—236	00]
Hillsboro' co. Aux. So. J. A. Wheat, Tr.	1
Hollis, Cong. ch. 45	09
Rockingham co. Conf. of chs. F. Grant, Tr. Exeter, 1st and 2d chs. m. c. 22	00
Strafford Conf. of chs. E. J. Lane, Tr.	93
Barrington, Ch. and so. 21 40	
Dover, do. 25 02	- 1
Durham, do. 2 00	1
Great Falls, to cons. Rev. GEORGE	- 1
N. Anthony an II. M. 64 67	1
Meredith Bridge, Ch. and so. 12 00	
Meredith Village, Cong. ch. and	
so. 32; ack, in Oct. as fr. Mere-	
dith Bridge.	
Milton, Rev. J. D. 1 00	
Moultonboro', 2d cong. ch. 3 00-129	09

Sullivan co. Aux. So. E. L. Goddard.	Tr			
Sullivan co. Aux. So. E. L. Goddard, Acworth, Cong. ch.	16	00		
Plainfield, do.	20	00-	36	00
			469	07
HDDMONT			200	٠.
VERMONT.				
Addison co. Aux. So. A. Wilcox, Tr. Cornwall, C. G. T. Caledonia co. Conf. of chs. E. Jewett Peacham, Mrs. Lydia C. Shedd, to				00
Caledonia on Conf. of the F. Jamett	T.		3	00
Peacham Mrs Ludia C Shedd to	, 1	•		
cous Miss Sally Wordester of				
Brighton, Ms. an H. M. 100				
Peacham, Mrs. Lydia C. Shedd, to cons. Miss Sally Worcester of Brighton, Ms. an H. M. 100 Cong. ch. and so. 12; s. s. class 3,50;				
3,50;	115	50		
St. Johnsbury, Friends, 150; 1st cong. ch. 12; south cong. ch. and so. m. c. 38,88;				
cong. ch. 12; south cong. ch. and	000	00	010	90
			-316	38
Chittenden co. Aux. So.	- 40	nn		
Hinesburg, Cong. ch.	38	16		
Milton, E. H. 10; M. W. 5;	15	00		
Hinesburg, Cong. ch. 12; m. c. 28 Hinesburg, Cong. ch. Milton, E. H. 10; M. W. 5; Williston, E. S. Franklin co Aux. So. C. F. Safford	10	00-	-103	16
Franklin co. Aux. So. C. F. Safford, Tairfield, Cong. ch. 17; three in-	ľr.			
Fairfield, Cong. ch. 17; three in-		00		
div. 7;	24	00 75		
Montgomery, Cong. ch.	11	ຸກາ	-\$1	75
Orange co. Aux. So. L. Bacon. Tr.		\$ 00		••
Swanton, Benev. so. Orange co. Aux. So. L. Bacon, Tr. Chelsea, Cong. ch. and so.			37	00
Rutland co. Aux. So. J. Barrett, Tr.				
Rutland co. Aux. 80. J. Barrett, Tr. Rutland, Cong. so. 5; m. c. 15,76;	20	76		
West Rutland,	10	00-	—3 0	76
Windsor co. Aux. So. J. Steele, Tr.	=0	20		
Norwich, South cong. ch.	50	38 00-	73	20
Royalton, Cong. ch. and so.	20	00-	13	
			613	43
MASSACHUSETTS				
Berkshire co. Aux. So. H. G. Davis,		15		
Hinsdale, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. Pittsfield, South do. gcut.	61	25		
A letonera, boata do. gent.		20		
	71	40		
Ded. exps.		25-	-71	15
Boston, S. A. Danforth, Agent, (Of wh. fr. Old South ch. s. s. fo Isaac, Nestorian m. 35;) Brookfield Asso. W. Hyde, Tr.				
(Of wh. fr. Old South ch. s. s. fo	r D	ca.	00	20
Isaac, Nestorian ni. 55 ;)			90	38
Brimfield,	175	nn		
Brookfield.	75			
Charlton, Gent. 18,85; la. 47,88;				
Brookfield, Charlton, Gent. 18,85; la. 47,88; n. c. 19,85; Dana, Gent. 11,42; la. 11,01; m. c. 7,57; Hardwick,	86	58		
Dana, Gent. 11,42; la. 11,01; m. c.				
7,57;	30			
Hardwick,	165			
Holland, New Braintree, Gent. 55,63; la.	19	50		
06 57 00 20 .	164	59		
North Brookfield.	306			
Oakham, Gent. 125; la. 66,80; m.				
c. 46; juv. so. 31;	271	80		
Southbridge, Gent. 170,18; la.				
Manning Languet to cons Pos				
80,31; m. c. 22,33; North Brookfield, Oakham, Gent. 125; la. 66,80; m. c. 46; juv. so. 31; Southbridge, Gent. 170,48; la. 125,81; m. c. 64,37; (of wh. fr. Manning Leonard to cons. Rev. I. G. Betss an H. M. 50; wh.				
1. G. BLISS an H. M. 50; wh. cons. Mrs. Eunice D. Bliss, Manning Leonard and Jona				
MANNING LEONARD and JONA				
THAN CUTTING II. M.; a s. s.				
class, 1,68; Spencer, Gent. 134,06; la. 120,32; m. c. 25;	362	31		
Spencer, Gent. 134,06; la. 120,32;	o~∩	20		
m. c. 25; Ware Village, Gent. (of wh. fr. O. Sage to cons. Franklin W.	613	90		
Ware Village, Gent. (of wh. fr. O. Sage to cons. Franklin W. Pease of Pittsfield an H. M. 100;) 406; la. 153,50; m. c.				
Pease of Pittsfield an H. M.				
100;) 406; la. 153,50; m. c.				
DANIEL C. MARSH, LEWIS N.				
and NATHAN CONPUTE M	510	05		
and NATHAN CONEY II. M. Ware. West. Gent. 41.51 - la	510	05		
and Nathan Coney H. M. Ware, West, Gent. 41,51; la. 42.04: m. c. 15:				
and Nathan Coney H. M. Ware, West, Gent. 41,51; la. 42,04; m. c. 15; Warren, Gent. 93,87; la. 43,50; m.	540 98			
ware, West, Gent. 41,51; la. 42,04; m. c. 15; Warren, Gent. 93,87; la. 43,50; m. c. 1,51; to cons. William M.	98	55		
and NATHAN CONEY H. M. Ware, West, Gent. 41,51; la. 42,04; m. c. 15; Warren, Gent. 93,87; la. 43,50; m. c. 1,51; to cons. WILLIAM M. WARD an H. M.	98	55 88		
Ware, West, Gent. 41,51; la. 42,04; m. c. 15; Warren, Gent. 93,87; la. 43,50; m. c. 1,51; to cons. William M. Warren an H. M.	98	55 88	,914 !	57
and NATHAN CONEY H. M. Ware, West, Gent. 41,51; la. 42,04; m. c. 15; Warren, Gent. 93,87; la. 43,50; m. c. 1,51; to cons. WILLIAM M. WARD an H. M. West Brookfield, 95,68; Mrs. N. 5; Essex co. North, Aux. So. J. Caldwell	98	55 88	,914 !	57
Essex co. North, Aux. So. J. Caldwell Salisbury and Amesbury, Union	98	55 88	,914 ;	57
and NATHAN CONEY H. M. Ware, West, Gent. 41,51; la. 42,04; m. c. 15; Warren, Gent. 93,87; la. 43,50; m. c. 1,51; to cons. WILLIAM M. Ward an H. M. West Brookfield, 95,68; Mrs. N. 5; Essex co. North, Aux. So. J. Caldwell Salisbury and Amesbury, Union ch.	98	55 88	,914 ! 20 (57

Essex co. South Aux. So. C. M. Richardson, Tr.	Bridgeport 2d do 177 99
	Bridgeport, 2d do. 177 22 Danbury, Cong. ch. 143 29
Essex co.	Huntington, Mrs. T. P. 5 00—417 56
Marblehead, WILLIAM COURTIS,	Fairfield co. West, Aux. so. C. Marvin, Tr.
wh. cons. him and Mrs. M.	Fairfield, Cong. ch. and so. wh.
APPLETON COURTIS H. M. 200 00	cons. CATHARINE M. BEERS an
Salem, Tab. ch. m. c. 35,45; a	Н. М. 201 82
dcc'd friend, 10; 45 45	Ridgefield, 1st cong. ch. and so. 189 72
Topsfield, Mrs. Judith Perkins,	
wh. and prev. dona. cons. Caleb	
K. Perkins an H. M. 40 00	Hartford co. Aux. So. A. W. Butler, Tr.
W. Boxford, m. c. 7 00-292 45	Hartford, Centre ch. a friend, to
Franklin co. Aux. So. L. Merriam, Tr.	cons. Mrs. Martha E. Temple,
Conway, Cong. so. m. c. 40 43	of Boston, Miss Hannah White,
	of Newburyport, Ms., Miss Mary
South Deerfield, 1st cong. ch. and	of Newburyport, Ms., Miss Mary Poor, of Newark, N. J., Rich- ard S. Storrs and Theodore J.
so. 16; s. s 1,09; 17 09	ARD S. STORRS and THEODORE J.
Shelburne Falls, Cong. ch. and so.	HOLMES of Hartford, 11. M.
(of wh. to cons. Rev. WILBUR F.	Holmes, of Hartford, 11. M. 500; m. c. 10,45; Pearl st. ch.
Loomis an 11. M. 50;) 103 11-160 63	(of wh. fr. John Beach, wh. and
Hampshire co. Aux. So. S. W. Hopkins, Tr.	(of wh. fr. John Beach, wh. and
Amherst, Professors and students	prev. dona. cons. Mrs. Jerusha
of Amherst college, 168 01	BEACH, GEORGE S. BEACH, and
Chesterfield, A. P., 5 00	ALFRED M. BEACH H. M. 150;
Cummington, Village ch. 26 00 Easthampton, 1st ch. m. c. 69 81	A. W. Butler, to cons. Rev. WILLIS G. COLTON, of New Haven, and P. M. HASTINGS, of
Easthampton, 1st ch. m. c. 69 81	WILLIS G. COLTON, OI NEW
Granby, m. c. 47 51	Haven, and P. M. HASTINGS, of
Northampton, 1st ch. m. c. 80,85;	Hartford, H. M. 150; Thomas
Edwards ch. m. c. 24,10; 104 95	Smith, which and prev. dona.
Norwich, Ch. and so. 16 14	cons. NORMAND SMITH, Jr., and
Plainfield, Cong. ch. m. c. 10 00	CHARLES KING H. M. 50:)
Westhampton, Cong. ch. 42,65; m.	955; 1,465 45
	Avon East, 26 21
c. 57,73; 100 38—517 80 Harmony Conf. of chs. W. C. Capron, Tr.	Canton, Centre, Gent. 46,25; la.
Northbridge, Ch. 53 00	34,19'; 80 44
	Windsor, 1st so. 25 00-1,597 10
Upton, Mrs. R. C. Fisk, 10 00—63 00	
Middlesex North, C. Lawrence, Tr.	Litchfield co. Aux. So. G. C. Woodruff, Tr.
Fitchburg, Calv. cong. so. 259,28; m. c.	Anniversary coll. 21 28
19,50; James Cowdin, dec'd, 10; wh.	Bethlem, 100 00
cons. Joseph Upton, Samuel M.	Goshen, 211,20; m. c. 33,07; 244 27
Dole and Mrs. MARY J. WILLCOX	Harwinton, 72 75
H. M. 288 78	Litchfield, 240 00
Middlesex South.	New Hartford, South, 33 75
Saxonville, Edwards cong. ch. (of	New Preston, 39 00
wh. fr. Rev. B. G. Northrop, wh.	New Preston ch. and Waramang
and prev. dona. cons. Ella C.	asso. 90,94; m. c. 10; 100 94
NORTHROP an H. M. 50;) 134 78	South Cornwall, 11 75
West Needham, Cong. so. 23 04-157 82	South Farms, 124,70; m. c. 16,87;
Norfolk co. Aux. So. Rev. W. L. Ropes, Tr.	la. benev. so. 12; 153 57
So. Dedham, m. c. 24 15	Torringford, 18 00
Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 125; m.	Washington, 186,62; m. c. 16,81; 203 43
c. 18,31; 143 31	Watertown, 117,50; m. c. 28; 145 50
Walpole, Cong. ch. and so. 1 00	Wolcottville, 17 19
	Woodbury, North, to cons. Reuben
West Roxbury, South evan. cong. ch. to cons. Rev. BARON STOW,	J. Allen an 11. M. 113 00
D. D., Rev. James H. Dwight,	
Mre Sabatt C Hinepath and	1,514 43
Mrs. Sarah C. Hinsdale and Mrs. Lucy C. Lobdell H. M.	Ded. for printing, etc. 6 00-1,508 43
	Middlesex Asso. E. Southworth, Tr. Centre Brook, La. asso. 25 00
Palestine Miss. So. E. Alden, Tr. North Weymouth, Pilgrim ch. and so. 25 00	
Taunton and vic.	New Haven City Aux. So. F. T. Jarman, Tr.
Attleboro', Cong. ch. m. c. 29; 2d do. la.	New Haven, South ch. m. c. 12,40; united m. c. 16; Yale college, m. c.
miss, so, wh, and prev. dona. cons.	
Miss Mary Cutting an H. M. 54,70; 83 70	14,54; Court st. ch. m. c. 12,50; A. C. Chamberlain's Rible class for sun of
Worcester co. Central Asso. W. R. Hooper,	Chamberlain's Bible class, for sup. of two chil. in Madura, 20; Southern chil.
Tr.	
(Of wh. fr. a friend, 10;) 1,010 00	for a sch. at Bagchejuk, Turkey, 3,25;
Worcester co. North, B. Hawkes, Tr.	John Anketell, 20; Mrs. A. A. Abke-
Ashburnham, Rev. J. D. C. and wife, 2 00	tell, 20; S. Noyes, 5;
0.000.00	New Haven co. East, F. T. Jarman, Tr.
6,096 39	Madison, La. eent so. 32 00
M. H. Baldwin, 50; Auburndale, cong. ch.	Northford, Cong. ch. m. c. 9 37
and so. (of wh. fr. m. c. 92,32;) 400;	West Meriden, Cong. ch. 81 63—123 00
Chelsea, Winnisimmet ch. and so. m. c.	New Haven co. West, A. Townsend, Jr., Tr.
134,82; Broadway ch. and so. m. c. 48,27; Lowell, John st. ch. s. s. Miss Merrill's	Derby, 1st so. 54; in. c. 36,25; 90 25
Lowell, John st. ch. s. s. Miss Merrill's	Milford, 1st so. gent. 130,34; la. 92,03; coll. 66,07; m. c. aud s. s.
class, 3; Weston, Miss M. Fiske, 10; 646 09	92,03; coll. bb,07; m. c. and s. s.
	00'4E' ' ' 00"
	69,45; 357 89
6,742 48	69,45; 357 89 Orange, 66 15
Legacies.—Amesbury, Morrell Currier, by	69,45; 357 89 Orange, 66 15 Seymour, Cong. ch. and so. 27 00
Legacies.—Amesbury, Morrell Currier, by E. A. Johnson, 66; New Braintree, Wel-	69,45; 357 89 Orange, 66 15 Seymour, Cong. ch. and so. 27 00 Southbury, do. 72 50
Legacies.—Amesbury, Morrell Currier, by E. A. Johnson, 66; New Braintree, Wcl- come Newell, by Samuel Mixter, Ex'r,	69,45; 357 89 Orange, 66 15 Seymour, Cong. ch. and so. 27 00 Southbury, do. 72 50 West Haven, Young la. sem. for
Legacies.—Amesbury, Morrell Currier, by E. A. Johnson, 66; New Braintree, Wel-	69,45; 357 89 Orange, 66 15 Seymour, Cong. ch. and so. 27 00 Southbury, do. 72 50 West Haven, Young la. sem. for ed. in Madura, 20 00
Legacies.—Amesbury, Morrell Currier, by E. A. Johnson, 66; New Braintree, Wcl- come Newell, by Samuel Mixter, Ex'r, 200;	69,45; 377 89 Orange, 66 15 Seymour, Cong. ch. and so. 27 00 Southbury, do. 72 50 West Haven, Young la. sem. for ed. in Madura, 20 00 Wolcott, 7 00
Legacies.—Amesbury, Morrell Currier, by E. A. Johnson, 66; New Braintree, Wcl- come Newell, by Samuel Mixter, Ex'r,	69,45; 357 89 Orange, 66 15 Seymour, Cong. ch. and so. 27 00 Southbury, do. 72 50 West Haven, Young la. sem. for ed. in Madura, 20 00 Wolcott, 7 00 Woodbury, Mrs. M. 1 00—641 79
Legacies.—Amesbury, Morrell Currier, by E. A. Johnson, 66; New Braintree, Wclcome Newell, by Samuel Mixter, Ex'r, 200; 266 00 7,008 48	69,45; 357 89 Orange, 66 15 Seymour, Cong. ch. and so. 27 00 Southbury, do. 72 50 West Haven, Young la. sem. for ed. in Madura, 20 00 Wolcott, 7 00
Legacies.—Amesbury, Morrell Currier, by E. A. Johnson, 66; New Braintree, Wcl- come Newell, by Samuel Mixter, Ex'r, 200;	69,45; 357 89 Orange, 66 15 Seymour, Cong. ch. and so. 27 00 Southbury, do. 72 50 West Haven, Young la. sem. for ed. in Madura, 20 00 Woodbury, Mrs. M. 1 00—641 79 New London and vic. C. Butler, Tr.
Legacies.—Amesbury, Morrell Currier, by E. A. Johnson, 66; New Braintree, Wclcome Newell, by Samuel Mixter, Ex'r, 200; 266 00 7,008 48	69,45; 357 89 Orange, 66 15 Seymour, Cong. ch. and so. 27 00 Southbury, do. 72 50 West Haven, Young la. sem. for ed. in Madura, 20 00 Wolcott, 7 00 Woodbury, Mrs. M. 1 00-641 79 New London and vic. C. Butler, Tr. New London, 1st cong. ch. and so.
Legacies.—Amesbury, Morrell Currier, by E. A. Johnson, 66; New Braintree, Wcicome Newell, by Samuel Mixter, Ex'r, 200; 266 00 7,008 48	69,45; 357 89 Orange, 66 15 Seymour, Cong. ch. and so. 27 00 Southbury, do. 72 50 West Haven, Young la. sem. for ed. in Madura, 20 00 Woodbury, Mrs. M. 1 00—641 79 New London and vic. C. Butler, Tr.

1855.	Dono	tions.	375
H. M. 200;) 397; m. c. 111,57; Stonington, 2d cong. ch. Windham co. Aux. So. J. B. Gay, Tr. Voluntown and Sterling, La. asso. Willimantic, Cong. ch. and so. 43; m. c. 24; wh. and prev. dona. cons. Mrs. Delia Tracy ar H M.	75 00—583 57 15 00	Ross and Edward A. Ross H. M. 500; Rev. D. Dyer, 10:4th pres. ch. wh. cons. Amos Dran an H. M. 100; Berkshire, indiv. 10,10; Buffalo, a thank off'25, 5; Champlain, P. Moore, 50; disc. 25c.; Clinton, young la. sew. so. for Daniel Poor, Ceylon, 5; Cornwall, a friend, 5; Fish- kill, Rev. L. Van Vechten, 5; Iludson, pres. s. s. for John Hermedz, Oroomiah, 40; Jamaica, pres. ch. 31; Keeseville, Mrs. B. 1; Kinderhook, Sarah H. Beach,	
Legacies.—Bridgeport, Doreas Word Levi Worden and Daniel She Ex'rs,	len, by	dec'd, 20; Maiden, G. Isham, 50; C. Isham, 25; E. Bigelow, 20; D. Bigelow, 20; Mr. K. 10; Mr. P. 1; Malone, Rev. A. D. Hayford, 5: S. S. 2: a friend, 10:	
RHODE ISLAND. Tiverton Corners, Cong. so. m. c. 15; denec, central cong. ch. m. c. 56,83	Provi-	do. 1; Middletown, Miss M. E. Boak, 15; Mrs. D. S. 10; Naples, m. c. 2,69; Northport, pres, ch. and cong. 20; North- ville, fem. miss, so. 19; for bildes in Ceylon, 2,50; Palmyra, 1st pres. ch. 47,59; Rev. H. Eaton wh. and prev. dona.	
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Tiossiock, R. D. ch. W. Pohlman,	11 35 3 00	Legacies.—Catskill, Henry Whittelsey, by J. M. Donnelly, Ex'r, (prev. rec'd, 500;)	3,317 04
Ded. countf. notc, Auburn and vic. l. F. Terrill, Agent. Auburn, 1st pres. ch. wh. cons.	162 56 1 25—161 31	357,15; Rochester, Henry Lyon, by C. A. Burr, Ex'r, 500;	857 15
DANIEL HEWSON an H. M. 139,73; 2d do. 28,88; Summer Hills, Pres. ch.	168 61 12 00 180 61	NEW JERSEY. Board of For. Miss. in Ref. Dutch ch. C. S. Little, Tr. Two little girls, 1 00	1,174 19
Ded. disc. Geneva and vic. G. P. Mowry, Agent. Bath, Pres. ch. Borodina, do. Fredonia, do. Geneva, do. J. B. 20: G. M. 15:	10 00 2 00 12 94	Blawenburgh, R. D. ch. coll. and m. c. 50 00 Hackensack, R. D. ch. 46 00- Bloomfield, Pres. ch. 207; Deckertown, s. s. for Gaboon m. 8,45; New Brunswick, a friend, 50; Parsippany, Miss M. for	97 00
Geneva, do. J. B. 20; G. M. 15; W. F. S. 10; Rev. J. R. B. 10; indiv. 63,79; Gorham, 1st do. Havana, Pres. ch.	118 79 20 37 16 26	a friend, 50; Parsippany, Miss M. for debt, 10; Priakness. S. P. 10; South Orange, pres. ch. 75,37; s. s. 3,78;	361 60 461 60
Manlius, do. Mead's Creek, do. Oaks Corners, do. Reeds Corners, Cong. ch. The Square, T. H. P. and wife, Greene co. Aux. So. J. Doane, Tr. Durham, Fem. cent so.	62 33 2 00 12 92 1 70 10 00—269 31	PENNSYLVANIA. Allentown, Pres. ch. m. c. 3,62; Montrosc, pres. ch. 1,73; Kensington, 1st pres. ch. 51,63; Mr. Cloud's and Miss Pitcher's bible class, 10; s. s. 20,50; G. W. Gray, wh. and prev. dona. cons. Robert E.	
Monroe co. and vic. E. Ely, Agent. Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 613,12 mouth, do. 40; New York and Brooklyn Aux. So. A win, Tr. (Of wh. fr. chil. of Mr. Brown, fo	; Ply- 653 12	GRAY an H. M. 50: Philadelphia, Coates st. pres. ch. D. B. Stewart, to cons. MARY STEWART an H. M. 100; 1st Ref. Dutch ch. 50; Pittsburgh, Isaiah Dickey, 40; 3d pres. ch. S. R. Livingston, 50, A. P. Child, 40; Southwark, 1st pres. ch. 16,55;	
in Arcot, India, 10; Miss Wicks Martha Ann Mather, Ceylon, 5; lyn, South pres. ch. miss. so. s	am for Brook-	Springfield X Roads, pres. ch. 20; VIRGINIA.	454 03
the Spear and Cobb sch. Madura. Oneida co. Aux. So. J. Dana, Tr.	, 50;) 316 98	Draper's Valley, Miss E. Graham,	10 00
Marcy, Welch pres. ch. Utica, 1st pres. ch. m. c. 16,40; Mrs. Susan Bagg, wh. and prev. dona. cons. her an H. M. 25; 8t. Lawrence co. Aux. So. H. D. Smi	41 1451 89	GEORGIA. Bryan co. Mrs. Clay, OHIO.	10 00
Brasher Falls, s. s. for sch. at Kola 8yracuse and vic. E. H. Babcock, Age Amboy, Pres. ch. Liverpool, do. Marcellus, do. Pompey, do.	pur. 10 00	By G. L. Weed, Tr. Berlin, Pres. ch. Cincinnati, 1st ortho. cong. ch. m. c. 17 10 Circleville, Pres. ch. Columbus, 2d do. m. c. 14 20	
Salina, do. Syracuse, do.	79 28 21 27—219 61	Mount Healthy, Rev. E. S. 1 00 New Richmond, Mrs. G. 2 00 Oxford, 2d pres. ch. 15 00	
Albany, William H. Ross, wh. cons HARRIET P. Ross, Miss HARRIET Miss CHARLOTTE Ross, Howar	Ross,	Troy, 2d do. (of wh. to cons. Rev. 1srael S. Twombley an Il. M. 50;)	-251 52

				DEC
By Rev. S. G. Clark.			WISCONSIN.	
Akron, Bath,	13 69		By Rcv. I. M. Weed.	
Brooklyn,	10 16 22 50		Beloit, Pres. ch. 33	00
Brownhelm,	14 00)		00
Burton, Claridon,	30 03 4 50			25
Chatham, 9; La. benev. so. 11,12;	20 12	į	Racine, Cong. ch. 5	00
Conneaught,	11 81	l	Waumatosa, do. 32	00
Chester, Cleveland, 1st pres. ch. 27; 2d do.	11 00)	108	25
241; Euclid st. pres. ch. D. H.			Ded. disc.	65-107 6
L. 10;	81 00		Jamestown, B. K.	3 0
Euclid, Franklin, Bal. wh. and prev. dona.	17 00)		110 6
eons. Rev. John A. SEYMOUR			IOWA.	
H. M.	8 00		Burlington, 1st cong. ch. 54,78; disc. 66	io ·
Florence, Freedom,	11 97 21 00		Dubuque, eong. ch. to cons. Asa He	RR.
Gustavus,	2 77		Dubuque, eong. ch. to eons. Asa Ho an H. M. 132,75; dise. 62e.; Le Claine	,4; 190 2
Hambden,	4 84		KENTUCKY.	
Hudson, Huntington, Rev. A. R. Clark, 50;	30 00)	Louisville, T. Traey,	25 0
Spencer Clark, 50; to cons. Oris				20 0
Boise, of Lyme, an H. M.	00 00		TENNESSEE.	
	$\frac{40}{25} \frac{00}{48}$		Jonesboro', Pres. ch. 123; m. c. 18,	50;
Mesopotamia,	25 00		Kingsport, chil. 1,36; Mt. Lebanon, 8,50;	eh. 151 3
	4 44			101 0
Milan, Newburg,	$\begin{array}{ccc} 50 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \end{array}$		ALABAMA.	
Oberlin, H. V. and wife, 4; S. and	1 00		Gainesvill M. Russell,	50 0
H. V. 1;	5 00		LOUISIANA.	
Olena, Perrysburg,	4 00 30 50		New Orleans, H. T. Bartlett,	25 00
Peru,	11 00)		
Randolph,	2 00		TEXAS.	
Republie, Rome,	1 60 3 00		San Antonia, A friend,	2 5
Rootstown, 6; G. Case, 10;	16 00		IN FOREIGN LANDS, &	c.
Ruggles, Richfield, J. Newton,	17-13 25-00		Constantinople, An aged missionary	
Streetsborough,	11 75	,	wife,	5 00
Solon, 7; Rev. J. S. 5;	12 00		Hilo, Sandw. Islands, Ch.	100 00
Sullivan, Twinsburg, 20; m. c. 6,40;	$\frac{3}{26} \frac{00}{40}$		Lower Cattaraugus, m. e. Park Hill, m. e.	6 78 13 00
Vienna,	$\frac{20}{2}$ $\frac{40}{25}$		Stockbridge, Choe. na. Miss M. Whitcon	nb, 25 00
Wakeman 1st cong eb	50 00		Tusearora, 4; m. e. 5,92;	9 93
Wellington, Windham, 51; S. Scott, 10; J. Angel, 10;	14 00			159 70
Angel, 10;	71 00		Donations received in October	
Woodville, Children,	55	•	Donations received in October,	20,926 93
1.6	66 51		Legacies,	1,173 1
Ded. disc.		-1,058 06		\$22,100 08
		2.000.50	October 31st,	\$42,937 71
Belpre, Mrs. L. P. G. 5; Putnam, Uni	on s.	1,309 58	0010301 3134,	, 12,501 13
s. 16; Strongsville, Rev. Seth Will	iston,		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	
D. D. dee'd, by Rev. T. Williston, 6	7,38		CHILDREN'S FUND FOR EDU	
Tallmadge, Guy Wolcott wh. cons. J WOLCOTT an H. M. 100;	AMES	188 38	HEATHEN CHILDREN	•
,			Amount received in October,	\$340 98
		1,497 96		
INDIANA.			~~~~~~~~~~	
Perrysville, A friend, 5; Salem, pres 32;	eh.	37 00	DONATIONS IN CLOTHING	r, &c.
		31 00	Bath, O. Soeks, for La Pointe.	
ILLINOIS.			Brooklyn, N. Y. A box, fr. Armstrong ju	1V.
By Rev. I. M. Weed. Friends,	13 50		miss. so. for Miss Fisk, Oroomiah. Chatham, O. A box, fr. S. B. so. for M	(Tr
Crystal Lake, Cong. ch.	5 00		Wheeler, La Pointe,	40 20
Elgin, Friends, to cons. Rev. WIL-			Hambden, O. Socks, &c. for do.	1 00
	50 00 12 00		Holden, Ms. A box, fr. la. sew. so. for M Riggs, Dakota m.	11.
Freeport, J. R.	10 00		Lyndon, Vt. A box, fr. la. sew. cir. of coi	ng.
Granville, Pres. ch. Kankaku City, do.	15 00		ch. for Mr. Knapp, Assyrian in. Mantua, O. Shoes, fr. E. Converse for	50 00
	9 6 0 20 95		Pointe,	3 00
Warsaw, Pres. eh.	15 00		New York City, A box, fr. la. of Ref.	D.
Wilmington, do.	25 56		eh. Washington Square, for Rev. W Scudder, Arcot.	m.
ï	76 61		Scudder, Arcot. Sullivan, N. H. A bed quilt, fr. juv. bene	ev.
Ded. disc.	61-	—176 00	80.	
Augusta, Pres. ch. m. c. 15; Farmin M. Simpson, 10;	gton,	25 00	Schuylerville, N. Y. A box, fr. Miss Corless for Miss L. Scudder.	I.
22. 000,200, 20,			Thetford, Vt. A box, for La Pointe.	
		201 00	Worthington, Ms. A box, fr. fem. benev.	80.



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